The WEEKLY Post.

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THE FARMER'S WIFE.

Up with the birds in early morning—
  The dew drop glows like a precious gem;
Beautiful tints in the skies are dawning,
  But she's never a moment to look at them.
The men are wanting their breakfast early;
  She must not linger, she must not wait;
For words that are sharp and looks that are surly,
  Are that men give when meals are late.

Oh glorious colors the clouds are turning,
  If she would but look over hill and tree;
But here are the dishes, and here the churning—
  Those things always must yield to these.
The world is filled with the wine of beauty,
  If she could but pause and drink it in;
But pleasure, she says, must wait for duty—
  Neglected work is committed sin.

The days grow hot and her hands grow weary;
  Oh, for an hour to cool her head,
Out with the birds and the winds so cheery!
  But she must get dinner and bake the bread.
The busy men in the hay-field working,
  If they saw her sitting with idle hands,
Would think her lazy, and call it shirking,
  And she never could make them understand

They do not know that the heart within her
  Hungers for beauty and things sublime;
They only know that they want their dinner—
  Plenty of it—and just "on time."
After sweeping, and churning, and baking,
  And dinner dishes are all put by,
She sits and sews, though her head is aching,
  Till time for supper and "chores" draws nigh.

Her boys at school must look like others,
  She says, as she patches their frocks and hose;
For the world is quick to censure mothers
  For the least neglect of children's clothes.
Her husband comes from the field of labor,
  He gives no praise to his weary wife;
She's done no more than has her neighbor,
  'Tis the lot of all in country life.

But after the strife and weary tussle
  With life is done, and she lies at rest,
The nation's brain and heart and muscle—
  Her son's and daughters—shall call her blest.
And I think the sweetest joys of heaven,
  The rarest bliss of eternal life,
And the fairest crown of all will be given
  Unto the way-worn farmer's wife.

—*Harper's Bazar.*

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

A GOOD LITTLE BOY.

The dust was flying thick and fast
  O'er many a worried passer-by,
And soon a grain of sand was cast
  Into a little boy's bright eye.

He brushed away the upper crust
  And said, with look so wondrous wise,
"When I am dead and turned to dust
  I won't blow up in people's eyes."

DENNIS KEARNEY has sent $100 to the striking spinners at Fall River, Mass.

MODJESKA is in Paris, and does not expect to return to this country before next year.

MRS. WILSON, wife of Hon. B. Wilson, member of Congress from West Virginia, died at Red Sulphur Springs yesterday morning.

GENERAL SHERMAN puts in a good word for brother John who, he says, is not rich—is worth in fact only about $150,000, which he made in the sash and blind business.

MR. JOHN NELSON, a London actor of some note, and the husband of Carlotta Leclercq, who acted here with Fechter, died recently. He broke a blood-vessel while acting *Claude Melnotte*.

GENERAL GRANT has taken passage in the steamer City of Tokio and will sail from Yokohama for San Francisco on the 25th or 26th inst. He is expected to arrive in San Francisco somewhere between September 12 and 15.

LAST year Mr. John Kelly secured the organization of the Democratic State Committee of New York against ex Governor Tilden, but Mr. Kelley has just learned that this same committee is now a Tilden affair by a majority of eight.

SOME idea of the duration of Mr. Buckstone's stage career may be gained from the fact that his play of "Luke the Laborer" was produced in the Adelphi Theatre, London, fifty-three years ago. Benjamin Webster, however, is an older veteran than he.

THE members of the Wallace investigating committee, with their attaches and ladies, Governor Pound of Wisconsin, Hon. E. D. Peace, Senator Anthony and Representative Aldrich, passed Sunday with Senator Burnside, at his seaside residence, at Bristol.

AMONG the principal actors who will travel with combinations next season are John McCullough, Mary Anderson, Lawrence Barret, Ada Cavendish, Robson and Crane, Fanny Davenport, McKee Rankin, Maggie Mitchell, John Dillon, Kate Claxton, Denman Thompson, Adelaide Neilson, John T. Raymond and the Florences.

THE wives of men of sentiment are not always the most appreciative of sentiment. Walter Scott read one of his beautiful imaginings to his wife, who listened with eyelids cast down and bated breath. As he closed, the sharer of his joys beamed forth with "Don't put on your left stocking tomorrow, dear; I must mend that hole in it."

IT is quite the thing among visitors to San Francisco now to keep on to the Sandwich Islands. Congressman Money of Mississippi, sailed for Honolulu the other day, and will be the guest of the Hawaiian Government, having been invited to visit the islands by the King. Ex-Senator W. M. Gwin has since left San Francisco for that happy land in the Pacific.

MR. D. O. MILLS, the San Francisco capitalist, referring to a rumor that he had purchased lots on Fifth avenue, in New York, said to a friend recently that he had not bought land there, but was thinking of doing so. "The fact is," said he, "I am tired of living in a city where a man is set down as a thief because he has been successful."

WHEN Alexander H. Stephens delivered his oration before the alumni of Athens University a few days ago he sat in a chair, as though in conversation. There was nothing else conversational about the address, however, for the Old Man Eloquent made the ears of his auditors ring with an argument as to "What is the Chief end of Man?"—usefulness and duty to both God and man.

THAT graveyard for newspapers, Washington, D. C., opes its ponderous jaws in anticipation of the early demise of a journal not yet born, to be managed editorially by General B. De K. Q. Randolph Keim and financially by Wm. J. Murtagh. The new venture, which will first open its eyes on the public on the 1st proximo, will be an afternoon paper and will support Grant for President. It is vaguely reported that Mr. George W. Childs furnishes the capital.

TOPIC OF THE HOUR.

The Governor, the Senator and the Mythical Music Teacher.

The Prelude to Gov. Sprague's Gunning for a Senator,

And the Why and Wherefore the Lordly Roscoe Retired in Good Order.

A Glimpse of Social Political Life at the National Capital.

A Grave Senator as Spooney as a Lad of Twenty.

(From World of August 12.)

CONKLING THE CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE.

Either on Wednesday night or Thursday morning Senator Conkling arrived at Narragansett Pier. With him or after him came a trunk and a large valise. These articles of baggage were taken to the Sprague mansion by the direction of Senator Conkling. During Friday afternoon Governor Sprague was observed driving about Narragansett Pier, having been at home entertaining his guests the night previous though he had been absent for a day or two before. He had a gun with him which it is believed that he loaded earlier in the day. Finally he drove to the rear of his house, which is about a mile and a half from the Pier, and came through the house in a somewhat excited condition. He got out to the piazza, where he found Senator Conkling conversing with Mrs. Sprague, who was at a window.

Governor Sprague then said, addressing Senator Conkling, "Are you armed, sir?" and Conkling replied: "No, I am not." "Then," said ex-Governor Sprague, "I give you five minutes to get off these premises. If you are not away I will fire at you." Ex-Governor Sprague is said then to have made use of some further exasperating language. Senator Conkling seeming much surprised but remembering that he was under ex-Governor Sprague's roof, rose and walked a few steps away, while Mrs. Sprague came out of the house and stood between them. Ex-Governor Sprague stood looking at Senator Conkling while a carriage drove up which had been ordered to take Mrs. Sprague for a drive When Mrs. Sprague found that Ex-Governor Sprague was apparently determined on an unpleasant scene she called for her hat and shawl, which Mrs. Martin, a friend and a guest in the house, brought her. In the house at the time as guests were Mr. and Mrs. Martin and Miss Martin and Mrs. Alexander, as well as Senator Conkling. A story which has been circulated here that Senator Conkling carried an invalid out of the house is nonsense. He went away entirely alone. After ex-Governor Sprague repeated his peremptory order to Mr. Conkling to quit his house there was some hesitancy on the part of the New York Senator as to what should be done, but seeing no hope of a rational solution he finally took his hat and entering the carriage went down to the Pier, stopping on the way at Billington's restaurant. Scarcely had he arrived there and got out of the conveyance than ex-Governor Sprague, who had followed, came up and it is therefore certain that the latter must have kept his horse hitched up ready for use to follow Senator Conkling. On the arrival of ex-Governor Sprague at Billington's another exchange of words took place, but there is not the slightest testimony to show that at any time a hand to hand encounter, such as has been spoken of freely here today, took place. But it is certain that there was an excited and threatening colloquy between the two outside of the most public spot in the whole place, and thus it came to pass that the most exaggerated rumors were set in motion.

(From the World Editorial.)

What is quite clear is that there was a collision, and that the ex-Senator from Rhode Island walking into his own house and finding there an unwelcome guest in the person of the actual Senator from New York, applied to him a series of opprobrious epithets and threatened to kill him. We are not informed whether the proprieties of a private dwelling restrained the Senator from New York, as he not long ago announced that the proprieties of the Senate alone restrained him, from "branding" his interlocutor as "a coward, a blackguard and a liar." It may not be of any public importance to know any more either as to what was said or what was done than we know already. It cannot fail to be useful, however, to reflect what would have been said by our Republican contemporaries had this incident of watering-place life occurred at Biloxi or at the White Sulphur Springs instead of at the Narragansett Pier, and had the parties to it been a Senator from Mississippi and an ex-Governor of Louisiana, let us say, instead of a Senator from New York and an ex-Governor of Rhode Island. If the Louisianian had ordered the Mississippian out of his house and threatened to kill him if he found him there again, how many of our esteemed contemporaries would have seen in this action only the inevitable outcropping of the "plantation manners" engendered by slavery, and heard in the indignant accents of the excited ex-Governor "the old rebel yell"? We should certainly have heard that such a scandal could not possibly have come to a head between any two public men of the North. Now that it has so come to a head between two such public men it may be well to consider whether it is not quite time for us to drop the practice of keeping one set of moral weights and social measures for application to the "chivalry" of the South and another set for applications to the "statesmen" of the North. If such a scene as that which our despatches relate had occurred in the house of a Southern ex-statesman it would have been at once described as an indecent and barbarous performance. It is not less indecent or less barbarous, is it, because it occurred in the house of a Northern ex-statesman, unless, indeed, to admit that the standard of decency and civilization at the South is higher than it is at the North and that Southerners sin against clearer light. Probably we are not prepared to make that admission. It is true, however, that blame should not be administered indiscriminately in such a case as this, and that even if both disputants were to blame, one of them was in all likelihood much more blamable than the other. No doubt we shall have authorized explanations from both parties to the squabble at ex-Senator Sprague's house. Ex-Senator Sprague may be able to show that what appears to have been the brutality of his conduct was only the natural resentment of a man smarting under some grievous wrong or insult. Senator Conkling on the other hand may succeed in showing that there is nothing to be ashamed of in his share of the transaction, and that ex-Senator Sprague's assault upon him was wanton and unprovoked. It may be that in this showing we are to expect at last some clue to the truth about that long debated "mystery" which enshrouds the connection of the electoral count and its results with those expectations of Mr. Tilden which never were fulfilled and with that greatest effort of Senator Conkling's life which never was made.

THE SCANDAL'S CULMINATION.

KATE CHASE SPRAGUE—AMBITION THE RULING PASSION.

(Washington Special to Chicago Times.)

The intimacy between Senator Roscoe Conkling and Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague began about three years ago. It began by Mrs. Sprague seeking Senator Conkling to befriend and assist her in saving the property known as Edgewood, which is situated a few miles northeast of this city. This estate is all the patrimony Salmon P. Chase bequeathed his two daughters. It is a lovely suburban home, but its value is not great. Here the great finance minister of the rebellion and later the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States passed the later years of his life. Although he had been long in public life as a Senator of the United States, Secretary of the Treasury, and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and always economical, the savings of his long life did not exceed $20,000. At the time of his death his sole property was Edgewood, and the value of this was greatly diminished by the shrinkage in real estate consequent upon the panic of 1873. In addition to this, the vast improvements made by the Board of Public Works, as engineered by the Washington ring, entailed such enormous assessments upon this property that it would have scarcely sold for the tax liens against it. When ex-Senator William Sprague of Rode Island, married Miss Kate Chase the Spragues of Rhode Island were millionaires, and the Senator not only controlled the politics of the State, but he and his family, from this princely income, were among the most liberal contributors to the Republican national campaign fund. Miss Kate Chase was in face and form one of the loveliest women that ever graced Washington society. Her wit and vivacity of conversation equaled her wonderful physical perfection, and combined to make her one of the most fascinating creatures of modern times. She was a shrewd, keen woman of the world, and her ambition for social and political distinction was the canker that eternally gnawed at her heart. The pardonable desire to see her father President of the United States was far exceeded by her ambition to preside in the White House and reign as the first lady in our republican court. Her understanding was naturally broad, and from childhood she had been the pet and companion of her father, and thus affairs of state claimed more of her attention than the fopperies and frivolities of society. Indeed, these latter became interesting to her merely as they proved to be aids to hasten the accomplishment of the ruling passion of her life. In the intrigues which were rife here in 1863 and 1864, and had for their object the substitution of Chase for Lincoln as the leader of the Republican party in that presidential campaign, Miss Chase was no insignificant actor. Later, in 1868, when the then Chief Justice had grown conservative and longed to be the standard bearer of the Democracy, Mrs. Kate Sprague, the wife of the Senatorial millionaire of Rhode Island, was a still more important factor in national politics. The marriage to Sprague was not a love affair, at least so said the gossips of the national capital. Whether it was or was not, it has not proved a happy one. At the death of the Chief Justice, in 1871, Senator Sprague, it is understood, paid Miss Nettie Chase, the second daughter, her portion of the Edgewood estate. Miss Nettie was not the counterpart of her fascinating sister. She was plain, unassuming and domestic in her inclinations but was gifted with considerable artistic talent, and her illustrations of "Mother Goose's Melodies" attracted attention.

THE EDGEWOOD TAXES.

A few years since the panic of 1873 shriveled up the fortune of the Spragues, and the Senator became a bankrupt. Edgewood and a city residence, however, remained in the name of his wife, and were saved from the general wreck. His term as Senator did not expire till the 4th of March, 1875, and till that date, of course, he continued to spend his winters here and kept up an establishment. Since that time, however, he has rarely visited Washington, but Mrs. Sprague has always made Edgewood her home. As above stated, the special improvement and other taxes growing out of the ring improvements amounted to more than Edgeworth would have brought at forced sale. Mrs. Sprague wanted relief from Congress in the shape of an act relieving her property from these taxes. She sought Senator Conkling and enlisted his services as a legislator, as well as his influence, in her behalf. His first service, the *Times* correspondent believes, was to appear as her attorney in the courts of the District to enjoin the sale of Edgewood for taxes, but about this he is not certain. He, however, procured a bill, to be introduced during the Forty-fourth Congress, to exempt this property, not only from back taxes, but from all future taxation. He labored zealously to have this bill reported favorably from the House Committee on the District of Columbia and succeeded. It, however, failed to pass. The attempt was renewed at the Forty-fifth Congress, and was partially successful. The following provision was incorporated in the Sundry Civil bill, and was a Senate amendment:

"That from and after the passage of this act a certain piece of property situated about two and one-half miles north of the Capitol, being the property known as Edgewood, of the estate of the late Chief Justice of the United States, Salmon P. Chase, and all the buildings, grounds and property appurtenant thereto and used in connection therewith, in the District of Columbia, shall be exempt from any and all taxes or assessment, national, municipal or county: *Provided*, that such exception shall continue only until the 30th day of June, 1880, and all taxes, together with the interest and penalties now due and unpaid upon said property, shall be and they hereby are remitted."

BEGINNING OF THE SCANDAL.

The attentions which Senator Conkling paid Mrs. Sprague during the first year of their intimacy were not very marked. The scandal did not become the topic of social gossip till about two years ago. Then they began to appear frequently in each other's company at social dinners, public receptions, private parties and public amusements. Senator Conkling's family has not resided in Washington for five or six years. The ill health of Mrs. Conkling and the distaste of Miss Conkling, the Senator's only child, for Washington society was the excuse given the public for their absence. It was, however, no secret to the initiated that a *liaison* of the Senator with the wife of a Federal official well known in New York was the real reason for the abandonment by Mrs. and Miss Conkling of the society of the National Capital. The relations of Conkling to this woman did not cease till some time late in the year 1875 or early in 1876. Coincident therewith, the scandal of his devotions to Mrs. Sprague began to grow apace. For a year they attracted but little attention outside of official society. Within this circle, however, they were the subject of more or less comment. The house of a Southern Senator who knew Mrs. Sprague in her girlhood days was for a long time the trysting place. Upon one occasion the Senator gave a dinner-party, to which, among others, Conkling and Mrs. Sprague were invited. She came late and her admirer early. There were three or four of the guests present and in the parlor when the door bell rang, and the well known voice of Senator Conkling was heard at the door. He inquired very particularly of the servant who had arrived, and, the name of Mrs. Sprague not being mentioned, he asked particularly if she was there. Being answered in the negative, Conkling withdrew. Guests who arrived subsequently were somewhat astonished to find the Senator from New York and a servant bearing an immense bouquet of the rarest and costliest flowers standing in the vestibule. The night was inclement, and Mrs. Sprague was the last to arrive, but here Conkling remained till she made her appearance, and then as the doors were flung open by the servant the assembled guests in the parlor saw the Senator, in his courtly manner, with whispered words, present the token of his admiration. From this time on Senators slyly talked with each other of this and other occurrences, and the tongues of the female gossips in that circle wagged unceasingly. By and by Mrs. Sprague began to be a constant attendant upon the debates in the Senate. After a time her steady appearance in the gallery set apart for Senators' families began to be noted by the outside world. It mattered not how dull and uninteresting the proceedings might be the voluptuous form and bright, bewitching face of Mrs. Sprague were rarely missed. Comment followed, as a matter of course, and a wicked paragraph appeared in a New York paper and went the rounds of the press. There was a short lived sensation, but the public mind was engrossed by the all-absorbing theme of the electoral fraud conspiracy, and this incident of the winter of 1876-7 was soon dropped.

THE ELECTORAL COMMISSION.

There was one occurrence of that winter which was not soon forgotten, and which has been the subject of many surmises from that time to this. When the vote in the Senate upon the decision of the Electoral Commission in the Louisiana case was taken, Senator Conkling was not present. His absence was marked by his Republican colleagues, but to them it was not so momentous as it was to a few of his Democratic colleagues and several outside politicians. It is no secret now that there was an understanding between Conkling and the Democratic leaders. The former professed to believe that the Presidency of right belonged to Mr. Tilden. He controlled enough Republican Senators who either from conviction or other motives professed to have a like conviction. Conkling was deeply chagrined when the Republican caucus passed him by and named Senator Frelinghuysen as one of the members of the Electoral Commission. Senator Edmunds was the author of the Electoral Commission act, but Conkling was his able Republican coadjutor, and it was his great argument that did more than anything else to secure enough Republican votes to carry it through the Senate in spite of the efforts of Morton, Sherman and Blaine to defeat it. There were conferences and conferences, intrigues and intrigues that winter. Many of the Democrats were despondent and doubtful as well as suspicious of the Electoral Commission scheme. They received quieting assurances from Conkling. The decision in the Florida case made them almost hopeless but desperate. There was the case of the Illinois Republican elector who was a Federal officer and in plain violation of law remained such and cast his vote in the electoral college without even going through the farce of resigning his office. It was a case upon which the Democratic leaders were determined to stand, but there was a conference with Conkling and he dissuaded them. He said that was a trivial matter compared with the Louisiana outrage. That was an issue upon which they could afford to make a fight. There was an agreement, preceded by the pledge of a consideration. The *Times* correspondent will not soon forget the Senate chamber on that February morning in 1877 when the vote on the Louisiana decision was taken, the look of amazement and disappointment that came over the faces of anxious Democrats in the secret who were present to hear Conkling's great effort, and to witness the discomfitures of their adversaries. Conkling was not in his seat while the debate went on, but still they hoped almost against hope that he had changed his program and had determined to make no speech, but vote with his followers and make his justification afterward. As the roll was called and before the C's were reached, a thrill of hope ran through their hearts as a Southern Republican Senator voted with the Democrats to reject. Conkling's name was reached and he did not respond. The roll call went on and not another Republican voted with the Democrats. As it concluded the one who had voted against his party, got up in a dazed sort of a way and changed his vote, and explained that he had so voted under a misapprehension. Mrs. Sprague, for the first time, was not present that day in the Senate gallery.

REMONSTRATING WITH ROSCOE.

During the last session of the Forty-fifth Congress and the extra session of the Forty-sixth the relations between Conkling and Mrs Sprague have been the subject of general remark in Washington. In the last part of the winter of 1878 some of his most devoted Senatorial friends remonstrated with him, and assured him that his conduct was injuring not only himself, but the lady herself. The wife of the Senator at whose house they so frequently met could no longer endure the scandal, and peremptorily put a stop to it. When the husband of the lady remonstrated with Conkling and assured him that the world took an uncharitable view of his conduct, the only reply he made was that the world was very unkind. The *Times* correspondent must do both Conkling and his friends the justice to say that the former asseverated and the latter professed to believe that the love of the two for each other was in practice, at least, purely Platonic.

PUBLIC OPINION DEFIED.

One of the principal peculiarities of the noted Conkling-Sprague affair has been the fact that nearly every one in Washington has fully understood and talked about the innumerable details of this intrigue, while the newspapers of the country have been entirely silent. Occasionally small paragraphs suggesting an innuendo have occasionally appeared, but there has never been printed anything like a description of what was open to every one who lived in Washington. There has never been between these two any pretense of concealing the fact of their being utterly absorbed in each other. Two such prominent and well known people could not evade the scrutiny of the humblest citizen. However cold-bloodedly either might have sought to veil their intrigues, the result, naturally, would have been a failure through their great prominence in the history of Washington affairs during the past twenty years, but when both ignored and defied public opinion and made not the slightest pretense of concealing their devotion to each other, in the face of the notorious fact that each was separated thereby from their lawful partners, thus the tongue of gossip found ample food, so that whenever one appeared in any public place the most natural inquiry would maliciously be made of, Where is the other?

SCENES IN THE SENATE.

So dramatic and public defying were the actions of Senator Conkling and Mrs. Sprague that it became one of the additional incentives for scene lovers to visit the Senate chamber, for, however dull the debate, there was a never flagging interest in witnessing a great leader in debate so in the toils of a brilliant woman that he openly paid his court to her from his desk in the Senate chamber as she fondly watched him from the private gallery set aside for the use of Senators' families. This daily public demonstration was at times of such an exaggerated character as to almost surpass belief unless actually witnessed. At times it seemed as if every speech Conkling made was for Mrs Sprague's benefit. The moment she entered the gallery was almost invariably the signal for Conkling to pose for her benefit by at once entering by some pretext into whatever might happen to be pending before the Senate. It was over a year ago that Mrs. Sprague's attendance upon the proceedings of the Senate became so marked. From that time there has hardly been a day when she has not been found eagerly watching Conkling's every movement, while they exchanged notes or ardent glances with the carelessness of lovers so beside themselves with their passion for each other as to scorn to employ any means to conceal their extraordinary intimacy. The average visitor who visits the galleries of Congress goes there to gossip and study the personal peculiarities of prominent people, so that it is safe to say that several hundred people each day lazily and maliciously followed every movement of the foolish creatures who found life too short for the affectionate intercourse of private hours alone to satisfy them. During the last extra session Mrs. Sprague's attendance on the Senate became more notorious than it had ever before. Early and late, through interesting or stupidly and excruciatingly dull days, she was always found in as unflagging attendance as the official reporters. When she was ready to retire, Mr. Conkling always accompanied her to her carriage During one of the first all night sessions of the prolonged debate of the last extra session, Mrs. Sprague sat in the front row of the private gallery seats watching until 3 o'clock in the morning. This made such an uproar of scandalous gossip among the Senators and attendants of the Senate that Mrs. Sprague the next night flanked herself with two ladies, the perfect pinks of respectability, Mrs. Senator Blaine and Mrs. Don Cameron. Mrs. Blaine is a most experienced lady in Washington life, while Mrs. Cameron is a quiet, ladylike, innocent woman, who would be the last one to suspect wrong. The means employed by Mrs. Sprague to protect herself with the presence of these two ladies must have been purely political ones. They remained with her during the greater part of the next night session, and for a time the gossips were choked down. Surely if Mrs. Blaine and Mrs. Cameron could approve of Mrs. Sprague's course, others need not be too rigorous. When Mr. Conkling made his first long speech in debate his private secretary retained a seat in the special gallery for Mrs. Sprague, and sat by her side to protect her from the enormous crowd that packed the galleries on that occasion. When he had concluded, and was surrounded by a crowd of eager associates warm in their congratulations, it was noted that Mrs. Sprague seized a card from the secretary and scratched a line thereon in all the hot haste of eager enthusiasm. The secretary caught the note and disappeared. A moment after he was seen approaching Senator Conkling, who turned away from half a dozen Senators who stood with outstretched hands and eagerly read this little note. As he glanced over it a deep flush of pleasure passed over his face, while he put the note in his pocket and looked a warm glance of thanks to Mrs. Sprague, who was eagerly watching him from the gallery. This open acknowledgement of a union of hearts was one of the sensations of a very interesting afternoon. The favorite amusement of spectators who were fond of watching the Sprague-Conkling comedy was to study the ostrich-like art of concealment employed by the two in writing each other notes. Ridiculous as it may seem, it is nevertheless a fact that there was hardly ever a time when Mrs. Sprague visited the gallery that the two did not at once begin a correspondence, as a means of emphasizing the open glances which they were constantly exchanging. Mr. Conkling would write Mrs. Sprague a note, fold it up deliberately, and place it with a blank piece of paper and a small envelope inside of a large official envelope, when a colored messenger would appear without even being summoned, and the package would be handed to him. Then he would disappear. After a while he would be seen to enter the gallery and to hand the large envelope to Mrs. Sprague. Instantly all the ladies about her would be on the *qui vive*. Mrs. Sprague was never in a hurry. It was her custom to place the envelope upon her lap and let it remain there for some moments, as if it were some trivial matter. Then, after proper time, she would open the envelope, read the inclosure, and then the blank piece of paper would be used for writing the answer. Then the colored messenger would again appear and receive the reply. As the messenger left the gallery it was Conkling's habit to rise and go to the doors leading out from the center of the Senate Chamber, where he would stand with his hand behind him, apparently absorbed in the proceedings of the Senate. Any close observer would, however, notice the doors behind him open slightly, while a dusky hand would drop the note into the hands that were waiting to receive it. Even then there was but little attempt at concealment. Conkling would run to his desk, tear open the envelope, and eagerly read the note inclosed. These incidents were the property of every person who visited the Senate during this last extra session, but no one except Matt. Carpenter was ever bold enough to permit Conkling to see that he understood what was going on. Upon the occasion of Conkling's receiving the congratulatory note at the close of his great speech, Carpenter assumed his most rakish air and went up and chucked the dignified Conkling in the ribs with a hilarious chuckle as if to say: "Oh, you lucky dog, you." But it was noticed that Conkling became very stiff and red at this assumption of pleasantry, and that Carpenter at once gave up his chaffing. During the closing nights of the extra session Mrs. Sprague, in a yellow-brown dress of summer goods striped with a darker brown, a cluster of roses at her throat and a black lace hat on her brown hair, followed Mr. Conkling with most unflagging attention. She was present during the terrible Lamar-Conkling episode, and it is to her presence that everyone attributes Mr. Conkling's excessive arrogance and his vindictive savagery of reply which drew out Lamar's closing remark: "They were words such as no good man would deserve and no brave man bear."

THAT GERMAN TEACHER,

AND A HIGHLY UNSATISFACTORY INTERVIEW.

[New York Graphic.]

"Did he come after you with a shotgun?"

"Yaw he shoots mit me, I tinks."

"Had you given him any cause of offence?"

"Nein. I vash not dere."

"Wasn't there? Didn't he try to shoot you?"

"Mine friend, it vash not him."

"Not who?"

"Vell, dose newsbabers not got him right."

"Didn't the large gentleman from Washington try to stop him from shooting you?"

"He vash pritty mad at dat man, I tells you!"

"Mad at the large gentleman?"

"Vell, I tinks so."

"Why, I thought he was after you?"

"Yaas, he comes mit me mit his gun, but—"

"But what?"

"Vell, dere vas a leetle mishstake. I vash coming mit der oder rote and he meets me and says By—. Say you goes for to brint dis in der paper?"

"Never mind about that."

"Nein. I knowns noding at all apout it."

"Ain't you the German music teacher whose brains he wanted to blow out?"

"He vanted ter plow all der prains out. He vash eggzited"

"Well, what did he want to blow your brains out for?"

"Mine friend, I ish not at liberty to say. Vell, I ish der man he pints der gun at, but he vash more madder at somepodies else."

AT CONK'S HOME.

WHAT THE SENATOR'S NEIGHBORS HAVE TO SAY ABOUT THE AFFAIR.

(Cincinnati Enquirer of Tuesday.)

The statement that Senator Conkling had an altercation with ex-Governor Sprague of Rhode Island, at Narragansett Pier, created little or no surprise at the Senator's home in Utica, New York. For years his neighbors here have been predicting some such outcome of the gallantries for which Conkling is noted. Before his marriage he was a gay boy, and just across the Mohawk river, in the neighborhood of Deerfield, is a youth whose presence strongly suggests the senior Senator. When this slight-minded yokel comes to Utica, the initiated wink knowingly, and contemplating the curl that bangs the boy's forehead they murmur "Roscoe."

HE GOT HIMSELF DISLIKED.

The feeling against Conkling in Utica has been growing in bitterness since his refusal to come home to attend his daughter's wedding. Shortly after adjournment of the session he came here, and although his daughter and son-in-law live on the same street with him, distant only two blocks, Conkling has not called on his child, neither has he recognized his son-in-law. When a young man Conkling's amours gave his father great uneasiness. The old gentleman, who was a model of virtue himself, frequently admonished his head-strong son, but to no purpose. When Conkling became suitor for the hand of the lady who afterward became his wife, Governor Seymour, the lady's brother, strongly objected to the match. Conkling persevered, and on one occasion Governor Seymour invited him to the door of the Seymour mansion and showed him down the steps into the street. Roscoe triumphed, and for the sake of appearance of peace was patched up between the two families. When, in 1868, Seymour was a candidate for the Presidency Uticans were at first surprised at the vehemence of the denunciation of the Governor by brother-in-law Conkling, but presently it became apparent that the young man was paying off an old grudge of his precarious courtship of the Governor's sister. The Governor, who is deeply attached to his sister, paid no attention to Conkling's abuse, and the result was that after the lordly Senator had traduced him for some months he made a show of friendship for his distinguished relative. Governor Seymour, with characteristic nobleness of character, never alluded to the more than partisan abuse which Conkling heaped upon him in the memorable campaign of 1868.

THE BUSY TONGUE OF SCANDAL.

Of late years Conkling has been much separated from his wife, and scandal has been busy with his name. It has been understood here that, becoming enamored of the wife of Pension Agent Howe of New York, he sustained intimate relations with her for some time. The husband sued for divorce, and in a very short time he was dismissed from the office of Pension Agent. Conkling's name has been mixed up with that of Kate Chase Sprague for some years past. It is well known in Washington that the Blairs, the Sitgreaves and the Jessops have frequently ignored the lady in question because of her too ardent admiration of the Senator with the hyperion curl. Miss Blair, when conversing with a Utica gentleman, has alluded to Mrs. Sprague as "that person." When the ex-Governor's wife was in Columbus, Ohio, she was also tabooed socially.

INFATUATED, CLEARLY.

A prominent official of Oneida county, speaking of the Narragansett Pier altercation, here to-day, said: "Why, when I was in Washington that winter it was a matter of common report that Conkling was completely infatuated with Mrs. Sprague. If he made a speech she was in the gallery; if he took a carriage ride she was at his side; her house was always open to him. When he made his midnight speech Kate Chase Sprague was in the ladies' gallery. She stayed until two o'clock in the morning. The Senators would nudge one another and remark, 'Conk's audience is all here.'"

Mrs. Sprague is a handsome matron, not quite forty, gifted with rare charms of person and possessing brilliant conversational powers. The senior Senator from New York has found her society every way agreeable.

PRESS VIEWS.

The Utica *Observer* to-day prints a column giving mainly the version of the altercation that appeared in the New York *World*. Editorially the *Observer* says of Mrs. Sprague: "It was either her misfortune or her fault that from a very early age she has been involved in scandals. Before she was sixteen, and when her father was Governor of Ohio, she made a great social commotion at Columbus. Afterward, when her father was Secretary of the Treasury, the Washington gossips were filled to overflowing with accounts of her behavior. When she married it was supposed that she would govern her conduct with more circumspection."

The Utica *Herald* whose editor, ex-Congressman Ellis H. Roberts, is knowing to many of Conkling's little indiscretions, says: "The affair at the summer residence of Senator Sprague will render public scandals which it is the part of decency to conceal. Those who have had the current stories forced upon them will not wonder that the injured husband has shot now, but rather that he has not before attempted to defend his honor. But he has so long conducted himself so as to command no great sympathy. The scandals are so flagrant that they can now hardly fail to become notorious."

"CONK" THE MISSING LINK.

Mr. Conkling left Narragansett Pier with more dispatch than neatness. The day following, upon his arrival in Utica, he sent for one of his satellites, Assemblyman Ben Allen, and had an interview. The result was that Allen went around among the faithful stating that he had "just had an interview with 'Conk.'" This was on Saturday, and before any public mention had been made of the Narragansett row. The impression here is that Conkling hurried home in order that the impression should be made here that he was not at Narragansett when Senator Sprague threatened to shoot. The version of the affair which introduces a German music teacher named Lincke is laughed at here. The conviction is that Conkling is the missing Link.

It is stated on good authority that Gov. Seymour and his brother, John F. Seymour, were closeted with Conkling this afternoon. For about two weeks previous to the demonstration of Friday Conkling had been at Newport, which is only three miles from Narragansett Pier. Sprague has been drinking heavily of late.

ROSCIUS PROVOKES A MOT.

Since writing above I have obtained further particulars concerning the Deerfield boy who resembles Conkling. He is called Roscius, the name being given him by some woman who raised him. He lived for years at the Deerfield toll gate, with a woman named Jones. He is now married, and is employed on the Utica and Black River Railroad. Apropos of the boy, I will relate the following: United States Register in Bankruptcy Comstock, who lives in Utica, recently met Joseph A. Shearman, an old and influential citizen of this place. Comstock inquired: "Mr. Shearman, now, candidly, why did not Senator Conkling attend his daughter's wedding?"

Mr. Shearman glancing significantly in the direction of Deerfield, replied: "I will answer you if you will tell me why he did not come home to attend his son's wedding."

It is asserted by those here, who claim to speak with authority, that Conkling has been more or less influenced by Mrs. Sprague for some time. It is believed that he had prepared a speech attacking the decision of the Electoral Commission, and would have delivered it but for the arguments and fascinations of Kate Chase Sprague, who persuaded him to the opposite course.

SPRAGUE'S STORY.

BED-ROCK OF THE AFFAIR REACHED.

CHICAGO, August 13.—The *Evening Tribune* publishes the following:

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., August 12.—Your correspondent is personally acquainted with ex-Governor Sprague. He was at the latter's residence last evening, when the following conversation occurred:

Visitor—Your trouble with Mr. Conkling is the whole talk of the country?

Mr. Sprague—I am not surprised.

V.—Did you command him to leave this house?

Mr. S.—I did, and I ought to have done so before.

V.—Have you had any personal difficulty with Professor Linck, who had been teaching music in your family?

Mr. S.—None whatever. So far as I know Linck is a gentleman and a decent man. Conkling is neither.

V.—Will you be offended if I ask you if you had been drinking previous to your reconter with Mr. Conkling?

S.—So that is part of the story now is it? Well, I tell you, honestly, I had not a drop of wine or other liquor in me at the time. I was not under alcoholic influence. Had I been, I should not have given Conkling five minutes to leave the premises.

V.—Once more, Mr. Sprague, will you say explicitly that you ordered Mr. Conkling to quit this house, and threatened to shoot him if he did not immediately comply

S.—That is precisely what I did.

V.—Shall you publish any statement of the affair over your signature?

S.—I shall not.

Mr. S. did not ask whether this conversation was to be published, and no pledge was given to him that it should not be. His statements are given verbatim.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

THERE was a light snow storm in the mountains, near Somerset, on Friday last, August 8th.

AN accident occurred at Canonsburg on Monday. Henry Miller, a carpenter, fell off a barn where he was working and broke a leg. He fell thirty-five feet, and it is feared he is also injured internally.

A FIREMAN on the Pennsylvania railroad, named Dobson, was seriously injured on Monday near Johnstown. It seems that some portion of the engine broke, and fearing that a wreck would be created by the mishap, Dobson jumped, breaking one of his legs and otherwise injuring himself. He was taken to his home near Brinton.

THEY have a Democratic County Commissioner up in Fayette, George W. Shaw by name, who has defective legs and goes about on crutches, yet it is said that on election day he can do more active work and get over more ground than half the men who are provided with good legs. What he lacks in legs he more than makes up in head.

NEWTON MEGGS, a young man nineteen years of age who lives at Canonsburg, Washington county, was going home on one of the Monday evening trains, from which it is supposed he fell while the train was passing through the heavy cut on the line of the Chartiers Valley railroad, near Morganza. The body, badly mangled, was removed to Canonsburg yesterday.

THE fine cut stone residence of Amos Dinsmore, at Meadville, was destroyed by fire on Monday. A trifling quantity of the contents was saved. The origin of the fire is as yet a mystery. Some say it was caused by an oil explosion, others something else. The original cost of the building is said to have been about $60,000, but at present the loss is estimated at about $25,000, with $15,000 insurance.

Laugh and Grow Fat.

This ancient piece of advice is well enough for "spare" people, but how about those that are already too fat? What is to become of them? Sit still, and I'll tell you. After many experiments extending through months of patient investigation and toil, the celebrated analytical chemist, J. C. Allan has perfected and given to the world Allan's Anti-Fat. Thus far in several hundred cases this great remedy has never failed to reduce a corpulent person from three to six pounds per week. It is perfectly harmless and positively efficient, Sold by druggists.

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"SHALL WE HAVE ANY STATES?"

The *Dispatch* takes the bearings of the States rights discussion, which is coming into prominence. It very sensibly concedes that slavery and the right to secede are divorced from the discussion, for they have been settled beyond all further controversy. Slavery is dead, and secession as an alleged *Constitutional right* is dead. If it looms up again it will be as a revolutionary right, with all that that implies in its assertion. Possibly if an attempt should be made to abridge the equal representation of the States in the United States Senate it might precipitate a revolution. Governor Seymour of New York, thinks that this will be the next great question that will test the durability of the American Union. Once concede, as some of the advanced Republican-Federalists are now doing, the nothingness of the States and the supreme sovereignty of the Federal Government, and short work will be made of the equality of the States in the Senate.

The *Dispatch* thinks the questions discussed at the extra session are not sufficiently vital to make States rights a serious issue; that they were wholly partizan. In this it blunders. They lie at the bottom of the whole subject. Admit the power of the General Government to control the elections of Senators and Representatives in Congress and the control of all State elections necessarily follows. With that power in the Federal Government, exercised as it would be in the interest of the party in possession, the wholesome life and vitality of the State Governments would be gone. In the crusade for centralization and the destruction of the States, ("Shall we have any States?" is the way the *Dispatch* puts the impending issue) the control by the central power of State elections is the first great point to be made. A *plebiscite* in the Napoleonic fashion would be the next move. General Grant could thus take "the will of the nation" whether his third term should be extended to ten years.

The *Dispatch* has a funny theory that a desire to "cheapen expenses of government" is the cause of the tendency towards a concentration of all powers at Washington. It says:

> Turning from this prospect (of great expenditure) in the general government, the people from hod carrier to railway king, view the same picture, reduced in size, in the thirty-eight States which compose the Union. The vast machinery of the general government must first be oiled. This is a burden. The complicated structure of the State governments must next be munificently supported. There is another great burden. Then there are our counties and townships and municipalities, with their endless list of taxes, and before contemplation of these is concluded the mind grows confused and stops to wonder where all this is to end.
>
> Possibly this is the basis of the new features which enter into State Rights discussion, and if so it is only the forerunner of a free expression in favor of the abolition of all State lines.

It is a startling idea that the withdrawal from the people of the power to regulate their local and State expenditures, of which they are watchful and which they know all about, and delegate it to a central power, hundreds and thousand of miles away, would be in the interest of honest and economical government. The "over burdened taxpayers," who the *Dispatch* says will "demand a simpler form of government," have now the remedy in their own hands, and if they do not exercise it deserve to be victimized and plundered. If they transfer the power confided to them by the American system of local self-government to a centralized power, which will absorb the functions of States, counties, townships and municipalities, they will part with the most priceless boon ever conferred on a free people, and when they do it they will no longer be free.

That there is a purpose abroad in the land to undermine and destroy the distinctive and essential principles of our government, the *Dispatch* bears witness, and its article has therefore a certain value. The dollar and cent argument is a very ludicrous one and will not bear washing. The demand for a strong centralized government originates in greed of power on the part of those long in the possession of power. Under the workings of our institutions, with a free and honest ballot, they know they must vacate their places. Change is the healthful law of the Republic—the guarantee of pure and honest administration. It is the great corrective, now against one party and then against another. The Republican monarchical, imperial, or centralized theory of government contemplates revolution as disastrous in its results as secession would have been. The people will only accept it when satisfied the plan of Washington, Jefferson and Madison is a failure. That day has not yet come, but it argues a bad state of demoralization when a great party is gradually drifting to the idea.

CAMERONISM IN OHIO.

It seems to give the *Gazette* a deal of satisfaction to reiterate daily that the Democrats have given up Ohio; that there is division in the ranks; and that we have no money to conduct the canvass while Foster has loads of it. That the Republicans propose to buy up the State there is every evidence. Their assessments on Federal office-holders, not alone at Washington, but throughout the country, show it. Think of their calling, as they have done, for five thousand dollars from Pittsburgh to help their Ohio canvass, even taxing our county and municipal office-holders for that purpose. At this rate they must expect to disburse half a million of dollars in this campaign in that one State. They show in this a keen appreciation of the situation, for if they lose Ohio in October, they will be out of the battle next year. Such a result would indicate a purpose of the opposing elements to unite for the overthrow of Republicanism, which would leave that party in a permanent minority and out of power in the great States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. Last year in these five States, casting nearly one-half the votes polled in the Union, the Republican party was in a minority—in New York of 41,000 votes, in Pennsylvania 63,000 votes, in Ohio 41,000, in Indiana 53,000, and in Illinois 20,000, or a total in this belt of great central States—the heart of the nation as it were—extending from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, of 218,000 votes. But yet Republican papers are constantly assuming that their party is *the* North. It is in a minority on the popular vote of the North today, while in the border and Southern States its organization is broken up or disbanded.

An appreciation of these striking facts is the incentive for the campaign of corruption in Ohio. The crisis is even more critical than it was in Pennsylvania in 1872, in the Hartranft-Buckalew campaign. We do not believe ever before or since that time, there has been such corrupt use of money at elections in the country as there was to elect Hartranft. Setting aside the notorious ballot-box stuffing and false counting which gave Hartranet his majority of 21,000 in Philadelphia, a skillful plan was devised and carried out in almost every county, to buy up active Democrats, useful at the polls as window men, challengers, and organizers to remain away from the elections, if they could not be purchased outright to go over to the enemy. It is the misfortune of our politics that such purchasable material attaches itself to every party and sometimes gain positions of trust and confidence. The Republicans had the money to buy it up in 1872 and and we have heard their leaders describe the *modus operandi*. It is one of the "political jokes" much chuckled over by these gentry in their convivial moments, just as the counting out of Asa Packer in Geary's interest in Philadelphia in 1869, used to be a favorite theme.

This wholesale corruption—even the systematized corruption of their local workers as in this State in 1872—is the danger the Democrats must meet in Ohio. Foster is well adapted for such a campaign, and has already demonstrated himself a skilled practitioner in the arts the Camerons have brought to perfection in Pennsylvania. He has bought his way into Congress from a Democratic district every time he has appeared there, but his disadvantage in this canvass is that the field is rather large, and the last Legislature framed a law of the most severe character to stop bribery at elections, and the Democrats are organizing throughout the State to enforce it.

There is no need disguising the true state of the canvass in Ohio, as we hear it from reliable men on both sides. There is no great confidence in either party; both claim certain advantages; both are hopeful of success and working to win. Prior to their State Convention the Democrats were much discouraged, but its action, and the outcome of the extra session, has infused new life into the party. Wherever Ewing goes he meets great crowds, and his speeches enthuse his followers and command the respect of all others. But for the determined purpose of the Republicans, in their desperation, to buy up the State, we should say there was not a doubt of Ewing's election. As it is, we are hopeful of an auspicious result—but we warn the Ohio Democrats to look out for the same game of corruption the enemy played so successfully in Pennsylvania in 1872.

THE NEED OF A CHANGE.

A change has been found to work well in Congress, and the next move of the people will be for a change in the administrative departments of the Federal Government. The same old set has held office too long. By Democratic control of Congress, jobbery has been in a great measure banished from the National Legislature. Since 1875, when the Republicans lost their twenty years' of uninterrupted rule in the House of Representatives, there have been no subsidies to corporations or individuals, no land grants to railroads, no *Credit Mobiliers;* the expenditures of the Government have been cut down thirty to forty millions a year; silver has been partially remonetized, and next winter will see it on an equality with gold; the Pacific railroads have been brought up with a short turn and compelled to make immediate provision for the repayment of the hundred and odd millions of dollars they owe the Government. All this has followed Democratic predominance in Congress. If the Republicans had retained their hold, every thing would have gone on in the same old rut; abuses would have grown, and reform been postponed. Nothing is surer than that a party that has created abuses and fashioned a policy of extravagance on the Government cannot reform itself. The reason is obvious. The leaders of the party—the men who mould its policy and vote its laws—are personally interested in continuing the abuses they sanctioned at their outset. Nothing will remedy matters but a clean sweep by a new broom, in the advent to power of an opposition party whose highest interest it will be to reform the bad system of its predecessor. In time, if it continues long in power, it will require the same medicine.

Having reformed the legislative department of the Government, the people will naturally turn to cleaning out and clearing out the administrative departments. They voted to do it in 1876, but were cheated. It is as important as reform in Congress, and necessary to complete the good work begun in 1874. The same influences now control all the executive offices—about 108,000 in number—that have contrelled them since 1861. Abuses have grown up that can only be corrected by the sharpe pruning knife of change. New blood and new men are needed. The old set is worn out, lazy and corrupt, and have come to regard public places as their own by a sort divine right, to be administered for their exclusive benefit, and that of their relatives and friends, and the political rings of which they are the center. The one way to break up the abuse is a change all around, and the substitution of officials whose political interest it will be to root out, expose and reform wrong doing.

The New York *Herald* in one of the clever and striking editorials it is now printing on the political conditions of the country, has this to say on the importance of a change all around:

> A great many voters think it is about time for a change; a great many are tired of being frightened, year after year, into voting for the Republican candidates, good, bad or indifferent as it may happen, on the ground that it is necessary in order to preserve our blessed Union. A good many voters have of late grown suspicious of the desperate tenacity with which the Republicans cling to office, and there is a growing suspicion that if they stay in any longer it may be as hard to get them out as it was in 1861 to get the Democrats out. There is sound sense in the desire for a change; it shows, at any rate, the wholesale growth of a general conviction that the great interests of the country are safe under either party, and that the people do not mean to let their servants become their masters.

VOTING IN RHODE ISLAND.

A Senate Committee, with Senator Wallace of this State at its head, is in Providence, Rhode Island, investigating the extent of the disfranchisement of citizens of the United States in that State, by a property qualification. This regulation applies only to foreign born citizens, and they cannot vote, no matter how learned or enterprising, or how gallantly they fought in the war, unless they own real estate valued at *one hundred and thirty-four dollars*. The veriest bummer that loafs about the slums, white or black, can vote unchallenged if the accident of birth made him a native American. The importance of the inquiry rests on the fact that under the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution—one of the war and reconstruction measures of the Republicans,

> "Whenever the right to vote at any election for electors of President and Vice President, or for United States Representatives in Congress, executive and judicial officers, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such States, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State."

Rhode Island has the constitutional right—it is one of her State rights—to exclude foreign born citizens from voting by a property qualification, but she has no right, as she has been doing, to count excluded citizens in the basis of her representation. This is the point the Wallace Committee is looking into, and it is likely it will cost Rhode Island a member of Congress and a vote in the electoral college.

It is instructive to read some of the testimony taken before the Wallace Committee at Providence, last week, on this question. We quote a sample from the associated press report:

> Thomas D'Arcy testified that he was a naturalized citizens; was unable to vote for over ten years, on account of not owning land; is now a real estate owner and voter.
>
> Col. James Moran testified that he served in the army during the war, but could not vote because he held no real estate; thought the property qualification made foreign born citizens indifferent to the welfare of the State; he estimated that about one-third of the foreign born citizens were disqualified from voting.
>
> William H. Joyce testified that he served through the war; was a Republican in sympathy; had been over eight years in the customs service. He was foreign born, and could not vote because of the want of ownership of real estate; he thought two-thirds of the foreign population did not vote.
>
> John M. Duffy testified that he had served through the war. He owned real estate, and was a voter at one time, but lost his property, and with it his right to vote. He considered it a degredation to come under the property restrictions.
>
> Charles H. Page, once a Democratic candidate for Congress testified that the policy of the Democratic party had been in favor of removing this restriction. He thought a small portion of the Republicans favored the change The Republican legislatures had submitted the proposed amendment to the people, and the members then opposed it at the polls.
>
> Thomas Davis, formerly a Democratic member of Congress, testified that he was of Irish nativity and had been in the General Assembly and in the Lower House of Congress, but the changes of business had compelled him to make an assignment, his title to real estate passed from him and he lost his right to vote. He had always advocated the repeal of the property clause as a Democrat, and as a Republican he would like to have the laws of Rhode Island conformed to those of other States. Witness thought the word "nativity" should be put in the Fifteenth Amendment.

It was shown that in Providence many foreign born citizens lost their right to vote by the city taking their little property for public improvements. One witness testified that according to his estimates there were 9.000 or 10,000 naturalized citizens in Providence deprived of the right of suffrage; nearly all the Germans were disqualified, and many of the Irish.

For this disfranchisement of voters, the Republican party is responsible. The naturalized voters are mainly Democrats, hence their exclusion. The census of 1870 showed that in Rhode Island there were 58,752 male residents, twenty-one years of age and upwards, yet six years later at the excited Presidential election of 1876, only 26,627 votes were polled, or over thirty thousand less than the number of voters reported by the census of 1870. Probably if Rhode Island has the alternative of losing a representative in Congress and an electoral vote for President, the State will enfranchise her foreign born citizens. In that case, it will become a Democratic State.

The disposition this fall of the 38,000 Greenback votes polled in Ohio last October, when the Republicans had but 3,000 plurality, is a matter of some moment to the Ohio politicians. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* publishes a series of interviews from half of the eighty-eight counties in Ohio, including the counties where the Greenback votes were mainly polled, giving surmises as to whether that party will hold its own in the contest, increase or fall off in the approaching election. These interviews show a wide range of opinions among the leaders of the greenback movement, and at the same time a good deal of dissatisfaction in the ranks. The contentions over the platform adopted at their Columbus convention, and the subsequent one adopted at Toledo, two weeks later, have split up the party and in some of the counties they propose to abandon it altogether and return to the Democratic and Republican parties, as their individual preferences lead them. In other counties they are divided upon the ticket, or rather divided as to whether they shall support Piatt, their own nominee, or Ewing, the Democratic candidate, whom they claim as a better greenback man than Piatt. In nearly all the counties heard from Ewing is reported to have a following in the National party. In some, however, only ten per cent. of the vote is reported in his favor; in others from twenty-five to forty per cent; in several others fifty per cent. and in one or two as high as seventy-five per cent. The *Enquirer* on the basis of the reports it prints, thinks the present aspect of the canvass indicates a majority of ten to fifteen thousand for Ewing.

The Maine election, if the Republicans are to carry it, must give them 65,000 votes, or 12,000 more than they got last year. They must bring out all their reserves and win back some of their revolters who have joined the Greenbackers. Well-informed New England journals seem to doubt their ability to do this. They say that the canvass is languid, and that Sherman's "boom," while it may have helped him personally in Blaine's stronghold, certainly did not help the party much, the issue in Maine being local exclusively, not national. There is also said to be a decided reluctance in some quarters to drill under Blaine's lead, and this may prevent the full vote from being brought out. The Baltimore *Gazette* of Thursday says:

> A private letter has been received in Washington from a prominent and well informed Democrat in the Pine Tree State who says that the opposition to the Republican party is stronger than it was last year when the Greenbackers made such a raid on the Republican ranks. The writer claims that the vote for Davis, the Republican nominee for Governor, will be smaller than that given to Conner last year. The Greenbackers and Democrats are united on the Legislative tickets and in most instances on the county officers, and they confidently hope to secure a majority in both branches of the Legislature. The Fusionists expect to get complete control of the State Government. The letter says that the reports sent out by Blaine and Hale concerning a reaction in favor of the Republicans and the return of a large number of Greenbackers to the fold are totally without foundation. If there is truth in this we may properly conclude that John Sherman's recent visit to Maine was something of a failure.

There is a candor about the Lemar (Iowa) *Sentinel*, the Republican paper in Iowa advocating the adolition of the States, that is positidely charming. For instance, it says:

> At the last Presidential election the Democracy, which never has for a moment yielded its devotion to the States rights heresy, elected their President, and, if we Stalwarts *had not counted him out*, Samuel J. Tilden, the representative of State sovereignty, would be President to-day.

The *Sentinel* programme for the future is as follows:

> How to make us a Nation: Complete the Revolution of '60-'65 by—
>
> *First*—Formally changing the name of this Republic to America.
>
> *Second*—Abrogating so much of the Constitution of what was the United States as conflicts with National solidarity. For example, such clauses as recognize the individual departments as States, that give to each State two Senators irrespective of population; that give to each State one and only one vote, in case a Presidential election is thrown into the House; that permit each State to adopt a Constitution of its own that recognize State Courts; that inhibit the National Executive and his Cabinet from reviewing so-called State legislation.
>
> *Third*—By abrogating all State Constitutions and granting to the provinces or departments thus created charters under which the citizenss of each department may transact their business.
>
> *Fourth*—By withholding charters from those rebellious States that forcibly resisted the revolution of '60-'65.
>
> *Fifth*—By inaugurating Grant into the American Presidency March 4, 1881, and keeping him in the Presidential chair till the Nation is consolidated.
>
> This would complete the revolution, and the Stalwarts will never rest until they have accomplished their glorious work."

EDITORIAL MENTION.

The yellow fever reports from Memphis show an increasing number of deaths of negroes, who obstinately refuse to leave the infected city for the outside camp.

The Ohio *State Journal* gives notice to the Republicans that the campaign of brag is exhausted, and if they want to win they must do something besides claiming 20,000 majority. Just so.

The next step of the Reading and Pennsylvania railroads in their competition for New York passengers at Philadelphia, should be the reduction of fare beiween the two cities to one dollar.

Gold shipments from England to pay for American grain, provisions and cotton have commenced. Its all owing to John Sherman of course. He blasted the crops in Europe, and smiled on them in the United States.

Detroit's city credit almost reaches that of the Federal Government. She has just marketed a loan of $200,000 bearing four per centum interest—$50,000 at par and $150,000 at a premium of one-tenth of one per centum. Can't Pittsburgh try and struggle up to this notch of financial standing?

A Socialist slowly burning himself to death in a Russian prison with a kerosene lamp illustrates the paternal care of a strong government over its citizens. Prison life must have been lacking in the comforts, when such a death is preferred to its enjoyment. Minister Stoughton should elaborate this incident.

The New Constitution, the work of the Louisiana Constitutional Convention, will be submitted to the voters of that State for ratification or rejection on the 2d of December next. The New Orleans *Democrat* calculates that if adoped it will save $1,003,680 to the State each year. More than half of this sum is in the way of interest on the State debt.

The *Gazette* says the Ohio Republicans are so sure of beating Ewing that they are "sending out Republican speeches under Ewing's frank," which is an admission that some of their rascally postmasters are interfering with Ewing's mail; stealing his envelopes for the use indicated. It's an old trick, but as disgusting to boast of as the successful blackmailing of Government clerks.

An exciting question at the next session of Congress will be the restoration of Fitz John Porter to the rank of Major General in the army. Garfield in the House and Zach Chandler in the Senate will lead the opposition, but public opinion so strongly demands justice to General Porter, the bill to reinstate him is likely to pass by a large majority.

Comptroller-General Goldsmith of Georgia is impeached. Heretofore, the press despatch says, he has stood above reproach, and now he is charged with having appropriated $11,000 not his own. Georgia is a Democratic State, and her Democratic Legislature is evidently determined not to tolerate any Addition, Division, and Silence in the management of State affairs.

Mr. Tilden once said a very wise thing: to wit, that great success in American politics is not to be acheived by pipe laying and wire pulling, by truck and dicker, but by fidelity to those fundamental principles which lie at the bottom of our Democratic institutions and are dear to the hearts of the people. That is as true now as it was when Mr. Tilden said it. May the day never come when it shall cease to be true.

Minister White, at Berlin, has officially notified the State Department that Germany will take part in the next monetary conference, and if the ratio between gold and silver can be agreed on, will take part with this country favorable to a restoration of silver. If Hayes' veto of the Silver bill had prevailed, there would have been no action of this character in Europe. At the next session Congress should pass the Warner bill without delay.

Senator Pendleton Thursday presided over the big Democratic County Convention held in Cincinnati to nominate a local ticket. Groesbeck, Hoadley, Sayler, Banning, and other men of national reputation were in the Convention. That's the way to elevate the tone of local politics. There were 1,200 delegates in the Convention, and under the admirable rules of order adopted, everything worked smoothly. A send off was given that will carry Hamilton county.

The meeting of the Democratis State Committee on Thursday, in Pittsburgh was the first held in this city, within our recollection. The attendance was large, and the usual routine business preparatory to the commencement of the active work of organizing the party for the fall campaign, was satisfactorily and harmoniously transacted. The Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Miller, was authorized to appoint an Executive Committee, and take such steps as he may deem necessary to maintain the party efficiency.

Quay, Cameron & Co. are certainly putting themselves to unnecessary trouble to provide a place for Galusha A. Grow, that a clear field may be furnished Quay for United States Senator to succeed Wallace. There is not the slightest intention to permit any Radical to take the place named. It is only a question whether Mr. Wallace or some other Democrat shall represent Pennsylvania in the Senate after 1881. We advise Quay & Co. not to take the matter too much to heart, but to look out for the hatching era the count begins.

Stanley Woodward was refused the nomination for the additional law judgeship of Luzerne county, by the Democratic Convention held at Wilkesbarre on Tuesday, William L. McLean, another prominent lawyer, being selected by a vote of 72 to 54. The Lancaster *Intelligencer* says this result was probably attributable to Woodward's friendship for Gov. Hoyt in the last campaign. It adds:

> We believe that injustice is done to Mr Woodward in charging him with supporting Gov. Hoyt. We have the governor's own assurance to base this opinion upon as well as the declaration of Mr. Woodward to his friends. Gov. Hoyt says that he neither expected, desired nor was offered political aid of any kind by Mr. Woodward, and that there were no relations between them but those of life-long intimacy and friendship.

The recent changes in the New York Police Board are rather a damper on Tammany, and break up the coalition between the Custom House Republicans and the Tammany leaders, whereby there was a division of the spoils. The new Police Board, which is supreme in the conduct of elections, is made up of two anti-Tammany Democrats and two Republicans. In all appointments three votes are necessary. Tammany is without representation in the Board for the first time in many years. This is the answer to John Kelly's threat to bolt Governor Robinson's renomination.

General Garfield wants to know what the Democrats have done since they have come into power to entitle them to popular favor. The Democrats have not been fully in power, only partly so. They had the House of Congress, but not the Senate, until the late session, and then the Executive has been against them. The New York *Herald* (independent) has this to say of the Democratic Congress: "The Democrats began, as soon as they had obtained control of the House, a rigid and, as the Republicans perpetually complained, a too rigid system of economy, which they have since then pushed unceasingly, and oftenest against the vigorous criticism of their opponents: and one of the best proofs of their zeal in that direction has been *the notable disappearance of the lobby from the capitol since the Democrats took charge of the appropriations.*

What an amiable and christian paper the *Gazette* is to be sure. It revives the dozen times exploded fabrication that Governor elect Blackburn of Kentucky, sent infected yellow fever clothing to northern cities during the war, and falsely judging him guilty of this murderous crime, says he is as good as the party that supports him. This is a conveniently cowardly way of saying that a great majority of the American people are murderers at heart. The insanity of hate that characterizes the *Gazette* in every reference to the South overshoots the mark, and simply disgusts people. It hesitates at no falsehood and scruples at no meanness. Instance its plea that aid to yellow fever sufferers should be dependent on political conditions and not on suffering humanity. The Doctor Blackburn, elected Governor of Kentucky, it maligns so brutally, was the yellow fever hero of last summer, who left home, family, friends, and devoted his talents, experience and money to caring for the suffering and dying in strange places, not asking whether they were rich or poor, white or black, Republican or Democrat. His spontaneous nomination for Governor was in recognition of this heroism.

An expedition is being fitted out in San Francisco having for its object the recovery of the treasure known to have been in the safe of the steamer Brother Jonathan, which foundered off Point St. George, near Crescent City, fourteen years ago. The wreck has been discovered and lies in about twenty-two fathoms of water. One million dollars in treasury notes and bullion belonging to the Government were in her safe when she went down, besides other moneys, and as the claim of the Government is held to have lapsed the treasure, if recovered, will be claimed to be property of the adventurers who may succeed in obtaining possession. It is a little surprising that the attention of scientific men has not been more closely devoted to the means of recovering treasure from wrecked vessels. There is a valuable mine under the ocean, if people only knew how to work it.

◆

The Kentucky penitentiary has sixty life prisoners, and the probability is that the number will be greater before it is less. The difficulty of properly guarding this class of convicts is bad enough of itself, but in a sanitary way the prison is so badly managed that fifty-two deaths have occurred in it since the 1st of January last, a mortality of more than 10 per cent. of the number confined. The life prisoners are usually of a bad class, and it is thought that the united action of thirty of them could easily effect a general release of the convicts. A gang of five escaped two weeks ago, of which three, however, have been recaptured. It is urged that it would be better to hang convicts than keep them in this dangerous way, and some of the Kentucky newspapers are so arguing—a most lamentable confession of inefficiency.

An American engineer in China has been making a fresh examination of its "Great Wall." The dimensions have been given so often that we need not repeat them; but the structure for a distance of 1,728 miles is "carried from point to point in a perfectly straight line, across valleys and plains, and over hills, without the slightest regard to the configuration of the ground, sometimes plunging down into abysses a thousand feet deep. Brooks and smaller rivers are bridged over by the wall, while on both banks of larger streams strong flanking towers are placed." Perhaps the Emperor Nicholas had this contempt for obstacles in mind when he solved the problem of the best railroad route between St. Petersburg and Moscow by drawing a straight line by a ruler between the points on the map and having the road constructed as thus indicated.

Every day of pleasant weather now is worth millions of dollars to the States of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan, where spring wheat is being gathered. Two or three more favorable days will probably see the greater part of the wheat in Minnesota safely housed. The total crop of the State will be from 45,000,000 to 50,000,000, bushels, averaging ten to fifteen bushels to the acre in the southern part of the State, and fifteen to twenty-five in the Park region, north of the Minnesota river. It is believed that three-quarters of the wheat will grade as high as No. 1, which is unprecedented. By the close of the week little grain will remain out of the stack, and the berry is reported hard, bright and firm.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

APOSTROPHE TO THE WATER MELLON.

Come to the mortal as he sits
 Upon a dry goods box and sips
 The nectar from thy juicy lips;
Come to the youngster as he flits
 Across the high and peaked fence
 And moves with ecstasy intense
  Thy charms from off the native vine,
And thou art terrible!
 O, August-born monstrosity!
 Incarnate colicosity!
Beneath thy emerald bosom glow,
 Like glittering bubbles in the wine,
The lurid fires of deadly woe.
And from thy fascination grow
The pain, the cramp, the pang, the throe—
And all we fear, or dream or know
 Of agony is thine!

St. Louis Times-Journal.

"George Eliot" says: "If the human race has a bad reputation, I perceive that I cannot escape being compromised."

Commissioner Le Duc, of the Agricultural Bureau, affirms that it is criminal prodigality to eat butter on watermelons.

The late Louis Napoleon said, on the eve of his departure for Zululand: "'Patience and good cheer' ought now to be our motto."

Major Stokley of Philadelphia, boasts that twelve Grant delegates will go from Philadelphia to the next Republican National Convention.

The managers of the Pennsylvania Iron Works, at Ewington, Dauphin county, Pa., contemplate extending their works, at an expense of $1,000,000.

Arrangements have been perfected for disinfecting the mails from yellow fever districts by subjecting them to heat, and no further delays in their transmission are anticipated.

Mr. W. E. Gladstone says: "For myself I am convinced that the great prepratory agent in co-operation with the Roman Church is the war now so actively waged against belief."

The Philadelphia Board of Trade has determined to extend a reception to Hon. John Welsh, ex-minister to England, who is expected to arrive in that city about the first of September.

Mrs. Barney Williams will play during the coming season, but has declined several advantageous offers that would take her away for a protracted period from her beautiful villa at Bath L. I.

The Earl of Beaconsfield says: "There is a great deal of jealousy in every State, but especially where free institutions—representative institutions—prevail, as to any interference with what are called domestic institutions."

Rev. Dr. J. L. Curry, before the war a member of Congress from Alabama, and now president of Richmond College, has taken the stump in Virginia in favor of the debt settlement as proposed by the last General Assembly of that State.

The *Republique Francaise* gives extracts from letters written by the late Prince Imperial just before he went to South Africa, from which it seems that he would have made a Boulogne or Strasburg attempt but for the opposition of prudent advisers.

Nearly half Ireland is now under pasture. The size of farms has, for the past twenty-five years, been steadily increasing. Since 1873 there has been a decrease of 3,120 holdings under thirty acres, and an increase of 556 holdings above that limit.

The hand cars for passengers in the Paris sewers are neatly made and furnished with cane seats. The line rolls directly over the sewers. The air is described as "averaging a good, strong smell." Male excursionists smoke, and feminine snuff perfumed handkerchiefs.

Mme. Adelina Patti recently went to Her Majesty's Theater to see Mlle. Minnie Hauk's *Carmen*. After the performance, she said to the clever prima donna that "she should never attempt to do *Carmen* herself—she considered that there was but one *Carmen*, and that was Minnie Hauk."

There were landed in New York on Wednesday one hundred and thirty Sheffield cutlers, with their families, who arrived on the steamship Algeria. They have been brought to this country by Colonel James D. Frary of Bridgeport, Conn. In the fall five hundred more Sheffield men are expected to follow.

It is a curious fact that General Schofield, commanding at West Point, who is so justly severe on the rascally young hazers, was himself dismissed from the academy July 12, 1852, for the very same offense by Secretary of War Conrad. A court of inquiry was afterward held and young Schofield's boyish pranks were overlooked.

Ex-Governor English of Connecticut, it is understood, is casting a wistful eye toward the seat of Senator Eaton, whose term of service will expire in 1881, but it is thought Senator Eaton will succeed himself if he desires to do so. Ex-Senator Barnum, it is said, is out of the race and will be content to run for the Lower House from the Fourth district of his State.

Attention has just been drawn in England to Miss Dick of Ventmoor, who has voluntarily stayed abed for twenty years. She was prevented by her parents from marrying the man she loved, whereupon she went to bed, declaring that she would never get up again, and has kept her word. She is now said to have been the original *Miss Havisham* in Dickens' "Great Expectations."

The Houston (Texas) *Telegram* says: "There is not the slightest shadow of a doubt but General Hancock is the choice of the Texas Democracy for the nomination for President, and the Tilden men may put that in their pipes and smoke it. Texas can never forget the General's manly action at the close of the war, when he gave the State civil instead of military government."

The London *Truth* says: "The sympathy for the Empress Eugenie has been sincere and heartfelt, but she no longer counts as a factor in French politics. She has become a Spanish lady, who once was allied to a ruler of France, and who in this position won esteem by her numerous amiable qualities. She probably will gravitate back to Spain and give herself up to devotion. In the meantime, I am glad to learn that she has discontinued wasting money in subsidies to French journalists."

The statue of the French General Foy has just been inaugurated at Ham, where he was born in 1775. He entered the army at an early age, served with distinction during the revolution, and, like Hoche, was thrown into prison, and only escaped the guillotine thanks to the downfall of Robespierre. Although a thorough Liberal, he served under the Empire; he had his shoulder shattered at Orthez, and received his fifteenth wound at Waterloo. He then broke his sword, entered into civil life, and became one of the most powerful and popular orators France has ever produced.

RUTH.

Ah, her face is very fair,
Snowy white and rosy red;
And the glorious golden hair
Hovers mist-like round her head.

And her voice is soft and low,
Clear as music, and as sweet;
Hearing it, you hardly know
Where the sound and silence meet.

All the magic, who can tell
Of her laughter and her sighs;
Or what heavenly meanings dwell
In her kind, confiding eyes.

Pretty lips, as rubies bright,
Scarcely hide the tiny pearls;
Little wandering stars of light
Love to nestle in her curls.

All her ways are winning ways,
Full of tenderness and graces;
And a witching sweetness plays
Fondly o'er her gentle face.

True and pure her soul within—
Breathing God's serener air,
Evil, and the shame of sin
Cannot dwell a moment there.

WILLIAM WINTER.

DEATH OF THE LOCOMOTIVE.

A Machine Which, While Wearing Itself Out, is Tenderly Guarded.

A correspondent of the Boston *Herald*, writing yesterday from Altoona, Pa., with regard to the great workshops of the Pennsylvania railroad and the wear of a locomotive, says: "The engine, once in service, is by no means lost sight of. Its movements are as thoroughly noted as are those of an ocean steamer. In Mr. Ely's office in this city there is an immense board covered with little pegs, upon which hang small, round, colored disks, from the under part of which has been cut a small portion. These pegs and disks are numbered from 1 to 1,250. Each number corresponds with an engine. On one part of the board the pegs are numbered consecutively. Looking at this part for any particular engine that may be desired, and on the disk will be found "Ptgb," "N. Y." or "P.," &c. This refers you to the division where the engine is. Looking to that division on the board and finding the number on the engine, another little disk, by means of its color, will tell you just what condition the engine is in. If the disk is pure white the engine is in perfect order. If the disk is bordered by a red line the engine needs only such slight repairs as may be made without withdrawing it from the service. If the disk is covered one-half with red, repairs are required of a very slight nature, but for which the engine must proceed to the shop. If the entire disk is pale gray, repairs of a most important character are needed, though still deemed slight. A disk entirely blue denotes a machine that needs very substantial repairs. One-half black and half white indicates the machine is being built over. A disk all black denotes an engine dead, unfit save to be cut up or sold. This record is changed every week and is so complete as to enable any one to see at a glance just the condition of the motive power. Repairs are never undertaken if they will cost over $3,000. For that a new standard boiler can be built, and unless an engine is of the standard pattern she is never built over. For the company does not wish to perpetuate old engines, and to pay more than $3,000 would not be so economical as to pay the interest on the value of a new machine. Here, again, true economy steps in to change the practice of blind conservatism. An engine on the road is always most carefully used. After the locomotive is placed in the hands of an engineer it is cared for with the watchfulness of a parent's affection. A most accurate record of its performance is made, kept and compared with that of other engines. As freight is paid for per ton per mile, so the cost of an engine is reckoned. The amount of coal consumed per car per engine mile being calculated it is easy to see, by dividing this by the tonnage, just how much coal it takes to move a ton of freight one engine mile. And the engine that does this most successfully is the cheapest.

"Finally, after having traveled many thousands of miles, having safely hauled millions of human beings, our locomotive is sent to the shop condemned, dead. It is ignominiously bundled off into a corner to stand with a lot of others until cut up or sold off. Its immediate neighbors may be others like itself, worn out, perhaps "died in the harness," or again, victims of the vain wrath and assassin-like communism of Pittsburgh rioters. The little disk that records in the superintendent's office its physical condition has turned to black. There is no hope. To-morrow a committee of inspection will condemn it to be cut to pieces. Into the furnace the parts will go, to emerge, like the mill where old men were ground into new, rejuvenated, ready to take a place in some new monster with steel heart and transmigrated soul."

"THE LUCK OF ROARING CAMP."

Woman's Tears Saved Bret Harte's Story From the Waste-Basket.

(New Orleans Times, August 1.)

"And so you were the originator of the *Overland Monthly Magazine* and really stood sponsor for Bret Harte?" I said to Mr. Roman of San Francisco.

"Yes, sir. Like some of your prominent Eastern publishers, I felt that I must own and run a magazine. So I started the *Overland*. Its early life was a struggle, more particularly owing to its want of an editorial head. I made several trials and finally Mr. Harte's name was suggested to me. He came by appointment, and at the very moment I was considering a change of die for the cover. The cut representing a grizzly standing alone without surroundings seemed so bare of suggestion that I had determined on some alteration. My partner and chief clerk made several sketches, but they failed to please me. So intent were we on this subject that Mr. Harte was neglected after a recognition. Then, as a matter of easy introduction to the business he and I were to discuss, I called his attention to our want, never imagining he could help us out. What was my surprise when, on taking a pencil, he simply drew two lines, placing our grizzly on the Pacific railroad. The die needed no other finish. It seemed an inspiration, and I thought if he were so apt in this particular, what might he be capable of in illuminating the pages of my magazine.

"From that moment he had my full confidence. After a little talk I concluded an agreement with him to furnish an article a month, and to generally superintend the magazine. The preliminaries of that month over, and his opening article furnished, he and I started on a fishing excursion to Sonora. We were to have an excellent time, blending magazine with sport, and had determined on a longer stay when a letter from my partner, after reading the proof of 'The Luck of Roaring Camp,' denouncing it 'as wholly indecent and unfit for publication in a moral magazine,' caused us to hastily pack our traps and return.

"Mr. Harte was out of sorts the whole way, and I nursed my disappointment at his first venture. However, he said he had other matter that might please the fastidious C——, and there need be no delay in the month's issue. He did not try to explain away C——'s objections, but said that the argument was taken from real life, too real, perhaps, and that maybe his philosophic treatment was at fault. On reaching my office I met several of the establishment ready with their condemnations, even to uplifted hands, and all prophesying that such an article would be a death blow to my magazine. Mr. Harte, in the mean time, had hurried to his home for other MSS. I took the proof home when I went to lunch, and thought that perhaps after reading it in that sanctity I might get a better idea how to caution and direct Mr. Harte as to magazine morals. Pursuing my habit of resting for an hour on the lounge, I gave the proof to my wife to read aloud, as was a common practice, and lay with closed eyes, expecting a fearful encounter with her, but hoping for some favor from her critical judgment. I was struck particularly with its descriptive force and conciseness in narrative, and thinking what a waste of imagination over so trivial an incident, when I heard a sob, and looking up, my wife was in tears. That was enough. I rushed to the office and, without exclamation, ordered the article inserted, and so 'The Luck of Roaring Camp' appeared. Our San Francisco papers were somewhat careful in their notices and I waited most eagerly for the Eastern papers. They came, and were universal in their praise, and then I told my wife that she was truly the sponsor of Bret Harte."

ONE PART OF LIFE'S RESPITE.

A Poet on the Value of Reading to the Prisoner in the World's Captivity.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes made some remarks on reading last week at the meeting of the Society to Encourage Studies at Home. Among other things, Dr. Holmes said:

"Life for a man is a sentence of capital punishment, with a respite of a few scores of years. For a woman it is the same, with imprisonment during a large part of the period of the respite. As daughter, sister, wife, mother, aunt, grandmother, her work is, in most cases, to a great extent, indoor work. There are no bars or bolts to her prison, but she cannot escape from it, as the inmates of our Concord State Prison do when tired of the place. I was never in jail as a prisoner myself, but I have been quite as badly off as if I had been shut up on a short sentence—confined in quarantine at Marseilles. What can be worse than that—shut up as an infected person, supposed to carry about with him, not the comparatively harmless implements of a robber or a burglar, not the jimmy and revolver, but the seeds of a pestilence which will decimate cities and devastate whole countries, which makes one the enemy of his race, who may be shot but must not be touched, whom one must get the windward of before speaking to him and from whom a beggar would not take a dollar unless it had been fumigated. Well, I found myself imprisoned with four bare walls. I had one book with me; you know what that book ought to have been, but it was not that. It was an old Latin book—villainous Latin it was written in—a history of some two or three hundred rare medical cases, by Nicholas Tulpius, whose portrait some of you have seen in a famous picture of Rembrandt or a well-known engraving from it. How I did read that one book! I was in my twenties then, but I remember many of those cases as I do not any others that I read at that period of my life. I doubt if any living man knows them as well as I do. So much for being shut up and having but one book to read.

"A woman in captivity to her duties is not reduced to such extremities as those of the unfortunates I have mentioned. Her household labors, whether of work or of superintendence, are varied in most cases to avoid unendurable monotony. Every woman has her needle at any rate, or had, for I have been told, but hope it is not true, that some young women of the present day are entirely unschooled in its use. For the lesser troubles of life, when a man takes to his pipe or his cigar, if not to some more potent and dangerous anæsthetic, a woman takes to her sewing or knitting. The needle-points are to her nervous irritability what the lightning-rod is to the electricity of the storm cloud. But the work of hemming handkerchiefs and towels, of knitting mittens and even afghans—this and those other household labors from which few are wholly exempted, are not enough to take up all the mental energy of the busiest young woman. What did they do before the days of printed books? They carried the songs of their tribe, of their nation—the songs which were the best part of their literature—in their memory. Now the rivulet which the press poured out four centuries ago has widened with every succeeding generation till it is no longer a stream within its banks, but an inundation. Books, reviews, magazines, newspapers come in upon us like a flood and the landmarks of our old literature are lost sight of, if they are not swept away.

"But how shall we read? I must answer this question very briefly. I believe in reading, in a large proportion, by subjects rather than by authors.

Some books must be read tasting, as it were, every word. Tennyson will bear that, as Milton would, as Gray would—for they tasted every word themselves, as Ude or Careme would taste a *potage* meant for a king or a queen. But once become familiar with a subject and you can read a page as a flash of lightning reads it. Learn a lesson from Houdin and his son's practice of looking in at a shop window and remembering all they saw. Learn to read a page in the shortest possible time and to stand a thorough examination on its contents.

No Good Preaching.

No man can do a good job of work, preach a good sermon, try a law suit well, doctor a patient, or write a good article when he feels miserable and dull, with sluggish brain and unsteady nerves, and none should make the attempt in such a condition when it can be so easily and cheaply removed by a little Hop Bitters. See other column. 29

Cheering News.

(Philadelphia Commonwealth.)

It is a source of great pleasure to us to know that the nomination of Daniel O. Barr, for State Treasurer, is giving very great satisfaction to the Democracy throughout the State. From all quarters we have the most encouraging reports, and especially from the West do we hear of much enthusiasm. He is personally known in all the district west of the Allegheny mountains, and what is most to his credit, it is there that he is most popular, especially so among the masses.

Plain Talk.

A managing mother said to her daughter "Emma, before you go down stairs to see Lord Ormsby, remember to use your SOZODONT. It makes you talk sweet. It's about time you understood what he means." She used it, and is now Lady Ormsby of Castle Ormsby, in England.

They don't need SPALDING'S GLUE in that castle. Everything is unbroken there. STT

A PUZZLE AND SOLUTION.

THE PUZZLE.

"Papa, what made you go to war?"
Said Jennie climbing from a chair
Upon my lap; "what did you for?"
And then she hugged me like a bear
"Cause if you hadn't gone, you see,
You'd have two legs to canter me."

"Why, child, I went because"—and then
I stopped to think. Of course I knew,
I'd often told her brother Ben
When the recital thrilled me through,
And still she urged, "What did you for?
Papa, what made you go to war?"

I looked abroad. The blacks were free,
But voiceless, voteless, filled with woe,
Slaves of their masters seemed to be
As much as twenty years ago.
She said, "And what did Uncle Dorr
Get killed in front of Richmond for?"

A rifle club went wheeling by;
I saw the murdered Chisholm's ghost;
I heard the Hamburg martyrs' cry—
The rebel yell—the vaunting boast;
I saw the wounds of patriot dead;
"What made you go?" my Jennie said.

"My dear," I said—but nothing more,
For glancing through the Senate walls
The rebel generals had the floor,
And ruled the nation's council halls!
"Papa, she urged, "why did you go?"
"My child," I said, "I do not know!"

THE PUZZLE SOLVED.

No wonder, you base hearted churl,
That when that lovely little girl
Climbed on your knee and asked "What for,
"And why did papa go to war?"
You turned, and blushed and stammered so
And *lying*, answered, "I don't know."

You *dared not* tell that guileless child,
Who'd read of battles fierce and wild,
That when the call for troops was made
Induced by bounties freely paid,
Incited by the greed of gain
You joined the home guard wagon train.

Afar from battles' wild turmoil
Your only view of rebel soil
Was gained from keeping in the rear
And robbing hen-roosts far and near;
You know you never heard a shell
Or listened to the "rebel yell."

Your only thought through all the strife,
Was to preserve your worthless life,
And well you managed not to hear
The "rebel yell," or "Union cheer,"
In front of Richmond's storm of hell
Where "Uncle Dorr" and thousands fell.

They nobly fought and nobly died,
Not dreaming that your party *lied*,
That all their talk of Union, meant
To hold the reins of power, and vent
Their spleen and hatred on the South.
Such men as you, fight with the mouth.

Be honest now my one legged friend
If such a word you comprehend,
Tell "Jennie" that you *did not* go,
That all your talk is simply "blow"
And tell her how your fame was won,
"Kicked by a mule in Washington."

PITTSBURGH, August 7, 1879. E. B. H.

JACK FINEHART.

The Career of a Frontiersman Whose Life was Full of Strange Adventures.

The Denver correspondent of the Boston *Herald* thus writes of a frontier character:—

I read the other morning the announcement of the killing of Yardmaster Jack Finehart, of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad. Finehart had held his appointment only three days. The paragraph startled me. Jack Finehart's was a figure familiar in circles of society all over this Western country. In most of the States and Territories his deeds have made him almost an outlaw. Jim Currie, who shot Porter, the actor, in Texas, drew his first pistol under the tutorship of Jack Finehart. Jack Finehart has left a trail easy to follow him by wherever he has been. He was no vulgar ruffian. He was as nearly the ideal of a frontier "character" as I have ever heard of one man's becoming. Imagine a man six feet tall or over, with not an ounce of superfluous flesh upon him, possessed of a handsome, determined face, stern as the countenance of Justice; a man whose immense strength is hidden in the finish of his proportions. He walked with graceful military erectness and saluted his acquaintances with great courtesy. His large moustache and broad white hat set him off to peculiar advantage. As any one who might have seen Buffalo Bill in his wild days would have set him down as an uncommon man, so any one meeting Jack Finehart would have wondered what sort of a record the man had. Jack is a Texan by birth and bringing up; a Texan in his instincts; a typical Texan in his manners; a Texan in his method of carrying a revolver fully cocked and hanging from a belt behind, a Texan in his record; a thorough Texas "son-of-a-gun." The earliest days of the man's life were probably the most exciting. Blood was spilled as freely as water twenty years ago all over the West. Finehart was often a leader of desperate people, and death came to him a hundred times, hovered about him, flirted with him, all but took him, and then departed. He did not rob railroad trains, coaches, horsemen, foot travelers, or anybody else with his hands, but he quarrelled, and drank, and killed, and loved along the frontier towns. Finally the war broke out. He had by this time acquired that perfect fearlessness and indifference to death that in some men accustomed to facing it becomes an absolute passion, urging them madly on to wherever a prospect of death exists. Finehart selected for his posts in the war the most foolhardy, dangerous and death-tempting there were to be had. He ran powder-trains, made journeys of exploration, to see if the railroads had been torn up, at the rate of seventy miles an hour; he entered the Union camps at all points, led forlorn hopes, was always in front in a skirmish, scouted and spied until the business palled on him, and he mixed himself up in railroad affairs until no undertaking was too hazardous. Once he started to cross the river over which the bridge tottered and appeared about to fall, having been burned by the Union troops. Everybody left the engine, and Jack plunged over the bridge alone. The bridge went down, the engine went down, but Finehart jumped and swam ashore. They were escaping from a Union neighborhood and were under pursuit. Finehart's companions were captured. One day Jack Finehart, who watched his colleague in the graveyard business a good deal, happened to be in a saloon with him. The stranger had hardly ceased relating some wonderful adventures when Jack drew an enormous revolver, cocked it and laid it on the bar beside the man. The latter stared at the pistol and then at Jack. Finehart filled a glass with whisky, and retiring a few steps tasted it. Then he said, facing the stranger:—

"They call this good whisky. Smell of it, and give me your opinion." And he dashed the tumblerful into the stranger's face.

There lay the revolver at the man's elbow; there stood Finehart waiting to be shot dead.

The stranger did not move, but in astonished silence wiped the whisky from his face. Then Jack stepped up, took the pistol and pointing it between his eyes, and said:—

"Now, —— you apologize for your lies and slope."

The man did this very abjectly.

On another occasion Jack was in a New Mexico bar-room. A young New Yorker was talking a good deal, and Jack, in his drawling Texan humor, or indifference (the quality resembles either), offended and insulted him without intent. Finally the New Yorker drew a seven-chamber peashooter and discharged every barrel at Jack Finehart. The desperado received the shots without moving a muscle until they were nearly exhausted. Then drawing quickly a pistol a foot long he shivered the pea-shooter out of the youngster's hand and said:—

"Stranger, buy a gun that won't disgrace this country."

He deliberately put his "gun" back and did not even look to see where the New Yorker's shots struck.

A gentleman befriended Jack and won his everlasting devotion. Finehart was one of the most delicately-organized men I ever met. He was like a woman, only less ashamed of natural emotion. Jack heard of some danger impending over his friend. For three months he dogged him day and night, ever hovering around him with two revolvers buckled about him. At last the night of the consummation of the scheme of revenge was at hand. Two men sprang upon the young man with the intention of letting out his life-blood with knives.

"Save me," he continued to scream.

"That's what Jack Finehart has been waiting two months to do," cried the owner of the name, as soon as the smoke from his shots had cleared off.

Drawing and firing both revolvers at once, he had pinked both the assassins.

He had had one love affair and it was the romance in his life. I don't know the history of it. Nobody does but Jack, and he was not communicative about it. It seems that his brother was equally involved about the girl, and, after much bitter feeling and exchanges had been indulged in between them respecting the lady, they came to an understanding thoroughly typical of the hard, uncompromising nature of Western quarrels. The understanding was to the effect that the men pledged themselves never again to speak to the girl, the penalty for an infraction of this rule being that one brother should kill the other. This was the compact. To any one familiar with the history of the West there is nothing strange, unnatural, or startling about it. The brothers separated, and each went his way. This was some years ago. This summer Jack sought out his brother and found him in Denver. He told him briefly that he had broken his oath and wanted the compact kept. There was nothing about Jack's demeanor that indicated fear. He was melancholy and quiet. This was indeed his habitual manner. He was firm in his determination to die by his brother's hand. The witness to the compact was in Denver. He was found by Jack and the fact was narrated to him. He offered remonstrances, of course; Jack was as firm as iron. His influence over the witness, and the desire of the other to see it out and put in as many obstacles as possible, induced him to accompany his friend. The brother was waiting, and they walked out upon the Platte river bank. It was late in the afternoon. The sun was making countless beautiful shapes and colors over the mountains. The air was cool and dry, and the earth looked very fresh and green. It was a singularly inviting aspect, and the world never appeared more tempting as a place of residence. The men spoke not a word, but strode steadily along, Jack in front. The witness was alarmed and horrified. He knew not what to do. It was impossible to influence these men; but he could not now back out. They at last reached a quiet spot in a shady valley. The Platte ran beside them, and would carry the body of Jack Finehart along with it in a few moments. They paused. Jack drew a Derringer and examined it carefully. Apparently satisfied with his inspection, he cocked it and handed it to his brother. Then walking a few yards he turned a two-thirds profile, presenting his heart as the mark to shoot at. There the Texan stood, with his arms folded, and an expression of quiet melancholy on his face.

"I am ready," he said, casting a single glance at his brother, with whom he had previously shaken hands, and then turned his gaze toward the river. The brother leveled the pistol, took deliberate aim, and pulled the trigger. The cartridge did not explode. Jack flung a quick look at it, and, seeing his brother about to try again, once more gazed at the river. After another long aim, the brother suddenly threw the pistol into the river and wheeled about. Jack advanced in anger.

He said:—"I should have killed you under like circumstances."

The brother did not reply, but turned and walked toward home.

Jack followed with the greatly relieved witness. He made repeated efforts to induce his brother to carry out the compact, and seemed more anxious to die the more he reflected upon his escape. He appeared to court death with moody anxiety, and long after this affair had ceased to torment him this strange, restless desire to meet death by violence haunted him. At 3 o'clock on the morning of his death (he remained up because he was filled with a suffocating sense that death was coming) he walked down Sixteenth street with a friend, and said:—

"It's coming, coming; I feel it in the air; but I don't know how, and I'd like to know. I've got the 'sand' to die game and I'll die in my boots, but I'd like to know how it's coming."

"You ought to go somewhere, Jack" said his friend.

"There isn't a spot in this Western country where Jack Fineheart is not in danger,'" he replied.

At 10 o'clock he was attending to his duties as yardmaster. A switch-engine was going down the yard behind a passenger train, and Jack, knowing the engineer to be a Denver and Rio Grande man, and being distrustful of him, jumped on the step, and rode along with him. The rickety engine was going very fast. It went off the rails and fell over, and Yardmaster Fineheart was crushed to death and badly mutilated. The engineer was also killed.

To think that a man who was covered from head to foot with knife and pistol scars; a man whose death was many times due, perhaps from the hands of other men, should meet it at last by a railroad accident! His funeral was attended by great numbers, and, as he lies in the cemetery, one sees over his grave only the simple inscription, "Jack Fineheart."

CRAMPS, COLIC, CHOLERA MORBUS, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa and Dysentery, are speedily cured by Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam. It removes all soreness of the bowels, quiets the stomach and restores its natural action. As a family remedy for many Affections of the Bowels, prevalent among children and adults in the summer months, it is especially recommended, being prompt in its operation, perfectly safe, and easily administered. MWS

JOHN W. FORNEY has written a serial story for his paper called "American Money and Foreign Titles."

THE FARMER'S WIFE.

Up with the birds in early morning—
The dew drop glows like a precious gem;
Beautiful tints in the skies are dawning,
But she's never a moment to look at them.
The men are wanting their breakfast early;
She must not linger, she must not wait;
For words that are sharp and looks that are surly,
Are that men give when meals are late.

Oh glorious colors the clouds are turning,
If she would but look over hill and tree;
But here are the dishes, and here the churning—
Those things always must yield to these.
The world is filled with the wine of beauty,
If she could but pause and drink it in;
But pleasure, she says, must wait for duty—
Neglected work is committed sin.

The days grow hot and her hands grow weary;
Oh, for an hour to cool her head,
Out with the birds and the winds so cheery!
But she must get dinner and bake the bread.
The busy men in the hay-field working,
If they saw her sitting with idle hands,
Would think her lazy, and call it shirking,
And she never could make them understand.

They do not know that the heart within her
Hungers for beauty and things sublime;
They only know that they want their dinner—
Plenty of it—and just "on time."
After sweeping, and churning, and baking,
And dinner dishes are all put by,
She sits and sews, though her head is aching,
Till time for supper and "chores" draws nigh.

Her boys at school must look like others,
She says, as she patches their frocks and hose;
For the world is quick to censure mothers
For the least neglect of children's clothes.
Her husband comes from the field of labor,
He gives no praise to his weary wife;
She's done no more than has her neighbor,
'Tis the lot of all in country life.

But after the strife and weary tussle
With life is done, and she lies at rest,
The nation's brain and heart and muscle—
Her son's and daughters—shall call her blest.
And I think the sweetest joys of heaven,
The rarest bliss of eternal life,
And the fairest crown of all will be given
Unto the way-worn farmer's wife.

—*Harper's Bazar.*

FARM AND GARDEN.

CONCERNING SEEDS.—Frequent complaints are made that seeds do not germinate, and dealers in them are found fault with; when, very generally, the fault lies in the improper manner in which people plant them.

Many take no heed of the condition of the soil or of the depth at which the seed should be planted. The temperature and moisture also have a controlling influence. The temperature of germination of the following seeds is:—

	Lowest.	Highest.	Most rapid
Wheat	41 deg. F.	104 deg. F.	84 deg. F
Barley	41	104	84
Pea	44	102	84
Corn	48	115	93
Bean	49	111	79
Squash	54	115	93

Air-dried seeds will imbibe water of absorption completely in from 48 to 72 hours, in the following percentage:—

Mustard	8	Buckw't	47	Oats	60	Peas	107
Millet	25	Barley	49	Hemp	60	Clover	118
Corn	44	Turnips	52	K. B'ns	96	Beets	121
Wheat	45	Rye	58	H. B'ns	104	W. C'v'r	127

The great difference in the amount of water absorbed by mustard and clover seed is worthy of notice. The failure of clover seed to catch frequently arises from sowing it at a time of insufficient moisture, and can be obviated by first soaking the seed, to supply the necessary humidity. Millet generally secures a good catch, even in dry, hot weather, as a small amount of moisture answers for that seed. Soaking seed in plain water, however, entails certain disadvantages. If we examine the water in which the seed is soaking, we find that it soon becomes brown. It has, therefore, dissolved some substances from the seeds; has actually macerated them. If we pour off this brown water and let it stand exposed to heat, it soon gives off the smell of ammonia, proving that it has soaked out nitrogenous matter, which nature has evidently stored in the seed for the nourishment of the young germ.

This seems to prove, at least, that this substance is readily soluble. Moreover, the young plant from seed that has been soaked in water will be correspondingly weaker and of a paler color than that from seed not subjected to this ordeal, and the longer the action of the water has continued the more evidently will this be the case. Another objection lies in the fact that seeds soaked in water very quickly dry, and the evaporation of the water leaves them dryer than before. Such seeds, therefore, frequently perish in dry soil, or during a continuation of warm weather. The evils that result from soaking seeds in pure water may however, be easily avoided by soaking them in a solution of chemical salts of a fertilizing nature. In consequence of the quantity of salts the solution contains, it can dissolve but little from the seeds; while, on the contrary, it completely impregnates them with its fertilizing ingredients, so that the young plants from seeds so treated appear decidedly stronger and darker in color. Moreover, the seeds are not liable to dry up after having been steeped in this way, but, in consequence of the hygrometric properties of the saline substances which they contain, they always continue moist.

Manuring the seed by means of steeping is of great importance; it not only increases the number of seeds in the growing plant, but also a most remarkable difference in the gluten they contain. That it produces a decidedly quicker and stronger growth of the young plant in the first fourteen days is certain, as it supplies it directly with the nutritive substances which are required for its vigorous development at the time it is just beginning to grow, and while its organs are yet unfit to seek nutriment over a wide range of soil.

The vigorous development of the plant while young is, moreover, a sure guarantee of its full perfection and ultimate ripening. To apply manure directly to the seeds in this way preserves them from squirrels, mice, birds and worms, as they are impregnated with substances repugnant to them, and it is also a protection from rust and blight; it is a quicker, cheaper, more efficacious and less laborious method of fertilizing them than to place compost in the hills or drills, and moreover the weed seeds then get none of the fertilizers which they share with the good seeds when composts are used. Manure for land, except coarse barn-yard manure, should be spread broadcast and harrowed in, thus enriching all the soil. The roots there have a larger area on which to feed, as they will spread themselves out if properly started, and the soil all around them is in proper condition to nourish them.

The Chinese are adepts in the art of agriculture, and their seeds are manured before planting them. It is hoped this brief article will call the attention of its readers to the subject of which it treats; and if it effects only this object, good will grow out of it. The adoption of the plan it advocates will largely increase the crops of the country at a trifling expense for fertilizers, and the saving in seed will more than counterbalance this increased outlay; for when the seeds are steeped in the manure here recommended, a bushel of wheat will be sufficient, where a bushel and a half are required when not subjected to such treatment. This opinion is not a mere matter of theory, but the result of actual experiments, conducted on a large and small scale, in the field and in the house, and confirmed by the experience of many others.—*A. H. W. in Am. Cultivator.*

WOOL YIELD OF MERINO SHEEP.—The editor of the *Rural Home* visited the farm of Mr. Lusk, near Batavia, N. Y., and speaks as follows:

Mr. Lusk has mastered the art of so breeding and feeding the Merino as to put the maximum weight of fine wool on one hundred pounds of carcass. We looked over his rams, his ewes and his lambs, and wondered how nature could be so directed that she could wrap around a sheep's body a skin large enough to cover twice the dimensions, and to do it by laying it on in folds or plaits, and covering all with thick wool. Wonder if the modern belle took the hint from the Merino, to wrap around her form twice or thrice the number of yards of dry goods necessary for a dress by laying it on in folds, plaits, bows, etc. Mr. Lusk's entire flock of 107 sheep sheared, this year, an aggregate of 1,856½ pounds of wool, which is an average of over 17 35-100 pounds to a head. His five-year-old ram Hopeful sheared 33 pounds, 8 ounces; a two-year-old ram, New York, sheared 29 pounds, 12 ounces; a two-year ram, Money Maker, sheared 31 pounds; a five year ewe sheared 18 pounds, 5 ounces; a two-year ewe sheared 24 pounds; another 31 pounds. This will do as a sample of what careful breeding and constant attention to the wants of the animal will accomplish.

FOOD FOR A HORSE.—Which are the best ingredients for horse food and in what proportion are they to be mixed? Reply. Your question is a very broad one, but notwithstanding I will try and answer it for them. 1. The best ingredient to feed a horse upon for road driving is good, sound and sweet oats—twelve pounds of oats and fourteen pounds of sound and sweet hay. The latter should be cut at the proper time in order that it may not contain too much woody fibre, which hinders healthy digestion. Besides this the nutriment of the hay is not properly extracted. This amount of grain and hay, properly divided and fed at regular hours, is quite sufficient for a road horse or one that is ridden under the saddle, or horses working on the farm only. 2. For heavy draft horses and slow work the grain ingredients should consist of four-sevenths oats, the other three-fourths corn and rye or barley equally divided. These grains should be perfectly sound, sweet and free from must and bin burn and all ground together. The meal should be mixed with finely-cut sound and sweet hay. The whole should be properly dampened with a weak brine, made by mixing fine salt into fresh, pure and soft water. The grain and hay should be well incorporated together before feeding at night and in the morning. The quantity of the grain and hay must be regulated by the size and build of your horses, and in accordance with the amount of work they are compelled to perform. The noonday meal of grain should consist of equal parts of oats and cracked corn, with hay added. No general rule can be laid down with regard to the quantity of grain and provender necessary for horses. All animals should be fed sufficient food nutritious in character to keep them in good condition in flesh—no more, no less. Equally as much attention is absolutly necessary to be observed with regard to ventilation, light and cleanliness, both inside and outside of the stable, as is required in relation to pure, sound and sweet food.

FARM NOTES.

—The whole of the United States have but 3,000,000 proprietary agriculturists; one-half the number of France, with ten times the area.

—Mr. Caird, the agricultural statistician, estimates the capital of English landlords at $1,000,000,000, and of English tenants at $2,000,000,000.

—The manure of cows and pigs resist decomposition for a longer time than that of sheep and horse—both the latter being dryer than the former, and decomposing more readily in the soil.

—A farmer, having lost one of his sheep, said to a neighbor: "You know that big wether I had out in that lot. Well, I found him dead this morning, and now what I want to know is whether the weather killed the wether or not.

—Indian corn was first grown by Europeans in this country at the James River settlement in Virginia, in 1608; and history informs us that the increase was immense, more than a thousand fold. In 1609 more than forty acres were grown by the Virginia planters.

—Six million people find their living in France from agriculture, upon an area less than the State of Texas, of which about one-tenth was specially fertilized by nature, another tenth is absolutely sterile, the eight-tenths being land reclaimed and cultivated up to the present productiveness.

—Charcoal, pulverized and mixed with water, is now highly recommended as an agent for relieving cattle suffering from any derangement of the stomach, such as bloat or hoven, etc. This should be remembered. There is no doubt of its efficacy, if abundance of concurrent testimony can be relied upon.

—A correspondent of the *Indiana Farmer* poured one evening last fall lime water on the heads of a nice lot of cabbages, and the next morning the worms that infested them were lying dead all over the patch. A writer in *Southern Home* accomplished the same result by applying, in the morning when the dew was on, a mixture of one-third airslacked lime and two-thirds unleached ashes.

—In selecting an animal for breeding or fattening, obtain one having a large chest—the part containing the lungs, heart and the larger blood vessels, all of which have an important function to perform in the process of nutrition. It is well known among cattle men that animals with small chests do not fatten readily, and they are remarkably susceptible to the influence of exciting causes of disease.

—Ground intended for a crop of winter wheat should be plowed as soon as possible, be it oat, wheat stubble or meadow. The plow should not run over four inches deep, and the soil should be left in a rough state until germinating weed-seed makes it necessary to harrow it. The oftener the ground is harrowed and the closer the soil is packed, the more certain is there to be a good crop. We would urge this upon all those who intend to grow a crop of this cereal next year.

—A plan, says the *Scientific Farmer*, for improving the aroma of butter, in use in many parts of Switzerland noted for good milk and fine butter, is as follows: The milk, as soon as it is drawn, and while yet warm, is filtered through a sprig of washed fir tips, the stem of which is inserted loosely and upright in the hole of the funnel. The milk deposits hairs, skins, clots, or gelatinous sliminess on the leaves. It has imparted to it a most agreeable odor and does not readily turn sour. A fresh sprig should be used each time.

—A gentleman who has had some experience in onion raising, writes to the *Maine Farmer* that he leveled off a spot twenty feet square, where a cow had been yarded, and spread on it a bushel or more of wood ashes, and mixed them in with a hoe and rake. He planted in rows, ten inches apart, and in hills one-half that distance, pressing it hard with a board on which he stood. When the onions came up, he gave them a supply of water that had been made tepid from standing in the sun, and that was well saturated with new manure. The result was twenty bushels of fine onions, and no bugs or worms. Onions should be planted early.

—The benefits of green manuring, with buckwheat and rye, for wheat, are well shown by a correspondent of the *Ohio Farmer*. The field had been in corn for fourteen years and was completely exhausted. It was plowed, sown to buckwheat, which was plowed under when in flower, then sown to winter rye, which was plowed under the following spring, and the land planted to corn. The yield of corn was very good. Three years after a portion of the land was sown to buckwheat the last of July, turned under September 20, and sown to winter wheat, the crop the next season being thirty-three bushels per acre. On land adjoining, that had not received a dressing of buckwheat, the yield of wheat was only fifteen bushels per acre.

SOUTH AND WEST.

A Colored Man's Views Regarding the Negro Movement Westward.

Mr. Jere. Haralson, the colored ex-Congressman from Alabama, is in Washington, and has been interviewed by the correspondent of the Baltimore *Gazette*. In answer to a question as to whether the Kansas exodus fever had reached his State as an epidemic, he said:

"No; it has not. There was a strong feeling at one time among the colored people of Alabama to participate in the movement, but the white people and especially the farmers offered to see them treated right and with that pledge of good faith on the part of the whites they have become more pacified and determined to remain in their native country, if they can be protected before the law and maintain their political rights. I am opposed to my race leaving the South. It is the proper place for the colored man. It is the land of his nativity, and the mild climate of the South is especially adapted to his present impoverished and ignorant condition. Our race in the South are poor, and haven't the money to buy sufficient clothing and fuel to protect them against the cold and rigorous climate of the North-west. The negro will not thrive in a country where there is no woods or timber. Even in the South there is plenty of timber and fuel. A colored man can go into the woods, cut down a few poles, notch him up a log cabin, daub the cracks with mud, and in a week he is as comfortable as a beaver. Here is another thing that favors him in the South: The long growing seasons we have enables him, if he will work, to raise something to eat the year round. If a colored man is industrious in the South and can be fairly dealt with by those who employ him for his labor he can manage to make a living. On the other hand, when he enters the cold, bald prairies of the Northwest he finds he has a hard road to travel, with his color against him. It takes the hardy and thrifty foreigner, who has everything in his favor, a long time to get a foothold in that country, with every advantage the white race can give him. I think while Congress is raising committees to investigate labor troubles in the North, it would be well to extend the investigation to the Southern exodus movement, and let the country know the true cause of the dissatisfaction among the colored people of the South. If it is political, let it be known; if it is on account of local State rule then let it be corrected and allow the colored race to remain in the South on the soil where they have been for the last hundred and fifty years. I have opposed the movement and warned my people to look and think well before they acted."

Irving the Great English Actor.

(L. J. Jenning's London Letter in World.)

Mr. Irving shuts up his theatre July 26 after a most successful season. His receipts in seven months have been £37,000 and his profits I understand amount to over £9,000. He has partly decided on paying a visit to the United States next year, where to some extent he will appear before old friends, for the number of Americans who have seen him in London is past counting. Every night the stalls at the Lyceum have been half full of visitors from across the Atlantic. This is his first season as manager and no man could desire a better beginning. He has played a long and difficult part every night for months past and last night he went through a performance which would have taxed the strength of a man made of cast iron—the first act of "Richard III," the fourth act of "Richelieu," the fourth act of "Charles I," the third act of "Louis XI," the third act of "Hamlet," and finally the farce of "Raising the Wind." This was a pretty good night's work and to-day it was repeated at a morning performance. I should think Mr. Irving would not be sorry to get off on a Mediterranean cruise which he has planned and which the kindness of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts in placing a yacht at his disposal will enable him to carry out. The late companion of this excellent lady, Miss Brown, has, I believe, bequeathed to Mr. Irving the sum of $5,000 and all her silver plate. Never did an actor have so many warm friends as Mr. Irving. He can therefore well afford to stand the attacks of a few enemies. The general public have crowded to his theatre every night, packing it to the very roof, and that is a tolerably satisfactory test of an actor's abilities. From a pecuniary point of view there is comparatively little temptation for Mr. Irving to go to the United States, for he can make as much money as any reasonable man can desire in this country.

A London Beecher.

(From the Springfield Republican.)

The Rev. Newman Hall's disgrace succeeds Henry Ward Beecher's. At the age of 63, after a Christian ministry of 37 years, the London minister has brought a suit for divorce against his wife for adultery; and Mrs. Hall retorts with evidence accusing her husband of the same crime. The course of the trial, now in progress in London, is beslimed with the same indecent testimony which disgraced the Brooklyn scandal. The impression left thus far by the telegraphic summaries is that the charges of both husband and wife have truth at the bottom. Newman Hall stood, as Henry Ward Beecher did in this country, the best known clergyman of the independent denomination, at home or abroad. He came to this country ten years ago, and gathered money to build, as a part of a new edifice, a "Lincoln Tower," the visible sign in London of American sympathy in his work.

Are You Making Money?

The recent movements of the Stock Exchange, and the remarkable results accomplished by the new Capitalization System engrosses the attention of financiers and investors in stocks. Those who made unprofitable investments by other methods are greatly chagrined. The Mutual Capitalization plan, based upon strict financial rules, secures to every investor the full benefit of unlimited capital, with skill and experience, whether the investments be large or small, and steady gains can be made from daily fluctuations. Anybody can operate successfully by this method, with amounts from $25 to $25,000, and receive a pro rata division of the aggregate profits secured by the great concentration capital, every thirty days: $50 will earn $200 or more; $500 will make $3,000 and upwards; $1,000 will make $7,500, and so on, according to the market during the month. A Boston merchant made $1,163 86 from an investment of $250 in a capitalization which closed June 2d. Many others have done even better. New circular, "Rules for Success," with invaluable information to all investors, mailed free. All kinds of Stocks and Bonds wanted. Address, Adams, Brown & Co., Bankers & Brokers, 26 and 28 Broad street, New York city.

Weekly Post.

J. P. BARR....W. SCHOYER....E. A. MYERS.
JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
Office, Post Building, 145 Wood St

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Aug. 16, 1879

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
DANIEL O. BARR of Allegheny County.

THE INSATIATE HARTRANFT.

The Philadelphia *Times* is making a big fight to secure Postmaster HARTRANFT the Republican nomination for Sheriff in Philadelphia, while the managers have indicated he can be nominated for City Treasurer or Register if he desires. We don't see why he will not be acceptable to them as Sheriff, unless he is unreliable on the "divvy" problem. He has never refused them anything. HARTRANFT either holds the following offices or has been or is being pushed for them by self or friends:

Postmaster of Philadelphia;
Major General of the National Guard;
Secretary of War in MCCRARY'S place;
Minister to England in WELCH'S place;
Minister to Russia in STOUGHTON'S place;
High Sheriff of Philadelphia;
Register of Deeds of Philadelphia;
Treasurer of Philadelphia;
United States Senate in place of WALLACE;
Vice President with General GRANT or JOHN SHERMAM;
President in place of HAYES;

And the blue book is not exhausted. This is pretty well for a man who has not been out of a good paying civil office since 1865, when he was first elected Auditor General. He held this office until 1872 when he was elected Governor, holding that office for six years, taking the wise precaution, before he entered on it, to have its salary increased from five to ten thousand dollars a year, although the "War Governor" CURTIN and GEARY were content to serve during the high priced inflation period at the lower figure. This did not satisfy HARTRANFT: in addition to a luxuriantly furnished rent free mansion and a larger contingent fund than his predecessors, he insisted on ten thousand a year, which amounted to sixty thousand dollars in the six years he held the office. Before his term expired he had a militia law passed providing for one Major General to be placed in command of the National Guard of the State. He made no attempt to fill this important position, although there were many veteran soldiers in the State of his own political party admirably qualified for it, but left it vacant for the incoming Governor HOYT to appoint, with a private understanding he (HARTRANFT) should get the place. As soon as he stepped out of the Governorship he was made Major General by HOYT. The Philadelphia postoffice just then became vacant, and of course HARTRANFT pushed himself for the place. He was the guest of HAYES at the White House for a week, and then returned to Philadelphia with the commission in his pocket. Just now he is sloshing around for anything and everything from the Presidency and United States Senator to a row office in Philadelphia. If HARTRANFT lives to a patriarchal age, he will go out of office and life at the same time. The mutations of parties will not keep him away from the public crib. He can change from a Republican to a Democrat as rapidly as he did from a Democrat to a Republican some years ago. Office is the lever of his convictions.

His successful career after office should be given out as a theme in the public schools, for the instruction of the rising generation. It could be "improved" for their benefit. He is of very moderate capacity—neither speaker or writer; his one strong point is the capacity to hold his tongue and look wise. He has done yeoman's work for the CAMERON ring, but all the time let out that he was on the eve of rebelling against it. This gave him a certain standing with that indefinite quantity known as Reform Republicans, but never alarmed the CAMERONS. His little spurts of independence only increased his power to serve them, and tightened his grip as an office-holder. Young men starting out, with an ambition for public life, which has come to mean light work and good pay, should study the fine points and the delicate lights and shades of Postmaster HARTRANFT'S career. It will pay.

P. S.—HARTRANFT has just been named as a probable candidate for Congress against Pig Iron and Greenback KELLEY, next year!

A SCRAP OF HISTORY.

The investigation by the Senate Committee into the disfranchisement of foreign born citizens of the United States, by Republican Rhode Island, brought out a very curious historical fact in connection with the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment. Ex-Congressman DAVIS was on the stand as a witness, and made these statements:

> Thomas Davis, sworn—I live in Providence; am of foreign birth, Irish nativity; have been member of the General Assembly a number of times; am about seventy five years old; have been a manufacturing jeweler; been in the lower house of Congress; was elected in 1852 am not a qualified voter; the chances of business made it necessary for me to make an assignment, the title of real estate passed out of my hands; I suppose I can not vote; before the Constitution of 1842 was adopted the first born son in a family could vote without holding real estate; colored men now vote like whites, while every foreign born citizen is excluded unless he holds real estate. I do not think the effect of this has been good upon the foreign born citizens; I think the operation of restricted suffrage has been to make the vote mercenary; the practical effect has been that wealth has controlled the suffrage in Rhode Island; it has been all powerful; more so than in any other State. A year ago the last election, I voted for member of Congress; was a sort of a candidate for Congress; have become disqualified since that time; have always advocated the repeal of the property clause; I was elected to Congress in 1852, as a Democrat; it was at the time of the Missouri Compromise; and I acted in accordance with the sentiment of the State with the other party; I was renominated for Congress and defeated; when the Republican party was organized I was with it, and remained with it down to the second nomination of Grant; I then supported Mr. Greeley, and have acted with the Democratic party since.

This is interesting, but it is not the point to which we have reference. It appears that when the Fifteenth Amendment was pending in Congress, as originally proposed, it declared that "the "right of citizens of the United States "to vote shall not be denied or abridged "by the United States or by any State, on "account of NATIVITY, race, color or "previous condition of servitude." The vote by States promised to be very close on the adoption of the Amendment. It was carried through the Indiana Legislature by fraud. That State never legally voted for it. The utmost the Republican leaders could hope for was the adoption of the amendment without a vote to spare. This was Rhode Island's opportunity. According to ex-Congressman DAVIS' testimony so fanatical were the Rhode Island Republicans in Congress while the Amendment was pending that they threatened to have their Legislature vote against it unless the word "nativity" was stricken from the Amendment as it was reported. This word was stricken out and the Amendment was adopted by precisely the requisite number of States voting for it. Had not the Republicans in Congress yielded to the demands of the pocket-borough State, the Fifteenth Amendment would never have been adopted. The party of free suffrage in order to benefit the negro fanatically sacrificed the claims of white naturalized citizens. And that is the reason why, in Rhode Island to-day, a Southern freedman can vote while the naturalized Union soldier and citizen who fought to make him free, is disfranchised, unless he owns real estate.

PROVING THEMSELVES LIARS.

Almost every week there appears an official publication from the Treasury Department, from some of JOHN SHERMAN'S understrappers, lauding their chief, and perverting "facts and figures" to show what an extraordinary financier he is. RAUM, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has been conspicuous in this business, and has just launched another electioneering document (on the eve of his departure on a political tour to Maine), telling how good the collectors of internal revenue have been during the year, in that they have accounted for all the money collected. But in this letter General RAUM goes a little further, and exposes one of JOHN SHERMAN'S characteristic tricks.

Last February when it was proposed to reduce the tax on tobacco, Secretary SHERMAN was greatly alarmed lest the result should be to largely reduce the receipts from internal revenue taxes. He wrote a letter to Congress on the 12th of that month, predicting that the revenues would fall from $112,000,000 to $106,000,000, possibly to $104,000,000; and in anticipation of a dreaded deficiency of $27,000,000 wanted Congress to give him authority to negotiate some more four per cent. bonds, but Congress declined and, as it now turns out, very wisely.

General RAUM in his last electioneering appeal, on the wonderful fact his collectors stole nothing during the past year, inadvertently puts SHERMAN in a hole, by exposing the falsity of his calculations of a revenue deficiency, which were also used last spring for political purposes. The reduction of the tobacco tax has not produced the effect SHERMAN prophesied. According to RAUM, the collections of internal revenue last year, (ending June 30, '79) were $113,448,830.95. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, they amounted to $110,654,163.37, a clear gain of $2,794,667.58 to be put to the credit of this year. This increase is mainly due to larger collections in the tobacco growing states of North Carolina and Kentucky.

To turn from tobacco to illicit distilleries, from which Commissioner RAUM has wrung a good deal of campaign material for his committees and his newspapers. Last April, when Senator DAVID DAVIS had delivered his admirable speech on the Army bill, the loud-voiced LOGAN sprang into the arena of the Senate with a bundle of statistics with which he endeavored to prove that it could not be unconstitutional to use troops at the polls because there are a good many illicit stills in the Southern States. Mr. RAUM furnished these campaign figures, as he now furnishes other figures for another purpose. With them he sought to establish the fact that the internal revenue laws are violated more frequently in the South than in the North. Not only then, but in his last annual report, he sought to arouse Northern prejudice against the South by the same means. But Commissioner RAUM'S recent official electioneering document, inadvertently, again exposes the sham of his previous efforts in that line. From the figures he produces it is ascertained that Ohio is the State in which offences against the revenue cost the Government most. In the fiscal year covered by the last report 77,489 gallons of spirits valued at $42,452.67, were seized in Mr. HAYES' own commonwealth. In Massachusetts 14,233 gallons, valued at $18,482.65, were discovered in the act of evading the revenue laws, while in Kentucky there were found only 3,467 guilty gallons, of the value of $4,461 45, and in North Carolina only 3,778 gallons of depraved spirits, which were purchasable at the low figure of $1,501.30. Georgia, with all its offenders, manufactured only 1,576 gallons of the illegal poison, and this could be procured for the small price of $1,598. Tennessee, with its large element of Republican offenders in the eastern division, about equalled the wickedness of Massachusetts, there having been seized there 14,864 gallons of the value of $6,035.30.

The fact is a great fuss is always made in official quarters over a raid on the moonshiners in the mountains of the South. At best they manufacture only a limited quantity of the illicit stuff, for consumption in their immediate neighborhoods, while in the North thousands of gallons of illicit whisky is thrown on the market, and becomes a regular article of commerce. These operations are engineered by Republican politicians who contribute largely to the cause. BRISTOW'S investigations showed this, when he tracked the division of the plunder to the portals of the White House. But it is an easy task to devert attention from this by sending out every few days some deputy marshal's account of his mountain raid on the moonshiners. It romantic reading.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

EX-SENATOR SPRAGUE of Rhode Island believes in the shot gun policy.

THE party of high moral ideas should take CONKLING for a Presidential candidate.

GENERAL BLAKELY don't want to run on the Greenbrck ticket as a candidate for Judge, and publicly declines the honor.

LET Democrats remember Friday, the 5th of September, is the last day for registration. See that your name is on the list.

SECRETARY SCHURZ] willmake one speech in English in Ohio, and then play big Indian in Dakota and Colorado until October.

IT seems pretty well settled that the remains of A. T. STEWART were recovered upon the payment of $50,000, although the friends of the deceased were willing to expend millions to bring the grave robbers to justice.

CARPENTER, BLACK and GOWEN have been retained by WOLFE to shed light upon several sections of the Constitution relating to bribery of members of the Legislature. "Addition, Division and Silence" will have each a lawyer, and we may expect much harrowing in the fall.

TILDEN must be a festive cuss this year, as he is summering at Yonkers, bathing at Block Island and dining at Newport, besides running the politics and elevated railways of New York, and the mineral regions of the Northwest. Who credits the stories about his being feeble?

THE fact that it is an off year in politics, should not deter the Chairman of Democratic County Committees from calling the attention of voters to the necessity of being registered two months in advance of the November election. This is the first duty Democrats have to attend to, and it should not be neglected any longer.

THE Greenback candidate for Treasurer of this State, Mr. SUTTON of Indiana county, was in the city last week. He expects to carry his Congressional district, which will put HARRY WHITE'S nose out of joint, but there is frequently a difference between what a man expects and what he realizes, which may be SUTTON'S case.

GOVERNOR BISHOP of Ohio, lets out his view on the Presidential situation in Ohio, in this way:

> "Tilden seems strongest just now. I have been astonished at the feeling there is in the State in his behalf. The cipher investigation has given him friends he did not have before, and always there was a strong feeling for him, because it is generally felt he was cheated out of his election Still, it is impossible to say who will be the candidate.
>
> "How about Thurman?"
>
> "John Thompson has injured him by pressing him too early. Thurman made a mistake by relying so much upon Thompson."

WE are accustomed to talk in this country a great deal about the immense landed estates in the Old World and yet the Dalrymple farm, in the region of the Red River of the North, throws the biggest estate in England in the shade. It contains 75,000 acres and has yielded 500,000 bushels of wheat this year. A correspondent describing the harvest says that six hundred men are employed in the season and 115 reapers, which are followed by self-binding machines. The wheat is not housed at all but as soon as winnowed put into cars and forwarded East for shipment to Europe. The yield of wheat is from 25 to 30 bushels to the acre.

THE political campaign in Massachusetts, in advance of nominations, is getting very lively. The Republicans have shelved Governor TALBOT as not strong enough to make the race against BUTLER, and it is said will likely nominate Attorney General DEVENS as their most available man. The chances are that the Democratic State Convention will simply adopt a platform and elect delegates to the Democratic National Convention. This will leave the field open to BUTLER, running as an independent self-nominated candidate. He will rattle the dry bones of the Puritan State, but can hardly be elected, as he can only command a portion of the Democratic vote.

FOR some years the tide of immigration which set into this country has been at slackwater, but it has begun again, the hard times in Europe, political troubles, wars and dangers of new wars and new enforced service, military service in peace and the burden of military establishments and extravagant civil lists, are again forcing the middle and better of the laboring classes to seek the shores of the United States. Last year 153,207 immigratns came to the United States. This number contained 17,000 skilled laborers. While Germany still leads, sending 34,500, England responds to the hard times by a large increase. Over 19,000 were English. Ireland sent 17,000, Scotland 2,700, Austria 4,800, Sweden 6,176, Norway 5,296, Denmarck 2,600, Switzerland 2,000, France 4,600, Italy 5,000, Russia 4,000, China 8,000, Canada and Ontario 24,000. These are the larger numbers.

THE Kansas Governor, ST. JOHN'S complaint that only one of the representative men of the Republican party has given a dime to aid the miserable negro refugees in Kansas, is a scathing rebuke to those Radicals whose speeches have added strength to the exodus. Even Senator WINDOM, the father of the exodus, has given nothing but eloquence and tears and, possibly, a few prayers. His home papers in Minnesota denounce the idea of a negro exodus in that direction. Nothing is left but for the humanitarians of Sewickley, who signed the call for an exodus meeting in Pittsburgh, to set apart a few thousand acres in that charming retreat for a few thousand exodusters. They would add an inexpressible charm to the beautiful landscape.

> IT is worth noticing, in the presence of the Democratic outcry, that Commissioner of Internal Revenue Raum reports that last year $113,000,000 of taxes were collected without a dollar lost. Also, that in three years, only $2,786 have been deficient—out of a collection of $343,000,000. —*Gazette.*

Assuming this to be true, the reason is apparent. We have had a Democratic Congress to watch you, and go after you with investigating committees, for three years past, and stealing has been more difficult and dangerous than it was in the flood-tide of Republican power, with GRANT and BABCOCK in the White House, BELKNAP and ROBESON in the Cabinet, OAKES AMES, "old POM—," COLFAX and the "forty thieves" in Congress, with whiskey rings in every large city. Undoubtedly there has been an accession of honesty in the public service with the withdrawal of the GRANT regime, and Democratic guardianship of the Treasury. It is the legitimate result of the political revolution that commenced with the tidal wave of 1874. But much yet remains to be done.

OUR readers will remember the *Gazette's* famous contention, some weeks ago, that the South only paid one-twentieth of the Federal revenues and the North nineteen-twentieths. It reached this conclusion by crediting the tax payments to the States of production and importation, not taking into consideration the general consumption of taxed articles throughout the country. Adopting the *Gazette's* theory some recent figures show that the Democratic city of New York pays into the Treasury more than one-half the total revenues collected. This total amounted in 1878-'79, from customs and internal revenue taxes, to $241,000,000, while there was collected in New York $98,000,000 from customs and $34,000,000 from internal revenue. The latter sum also includes the revenue districts tributary and closely contiguous to the city. This makes a total of $132,000,000, while the total revenues of the government from all sources last year were about $260,000,000. Following out the *Gazette's* line of argument and illustration we find that the one million of people in Democratic New York pay into the treasury, one hundred and thirty-two dollars per annum for each man, woman and child in the metropolis, while the forty-five millions outside the city only pay on an average *two dollars and eighty-four cents for* each person for the support of the Government. There is not much in this line of argument, but we see the Republicans are running it in Ohio.

THE recent arrival of a hundred and thirty cutlers from Sheffield, England, to begin work at Bridgeport, Conn., calls attention to an interesting experiment in the labor market. The English manufacturers, finding it almost hopeless to compete with Americans, owing to the high tariff on knives, have conceived the idea of bringing their factories and workmen over here and making cutlery that will have to pay no duty. Twenty or thirty workmen were brought over several weeks ago, and the outlook is considered so encouraging that a larger company has just been transported across the ocean, and a still larger number, probably about five hundred, will come in the fall. The men will get about the same wages as in England, but have the advantage of being insured steady employment. The result of the experiment will be watched with interest by manufacturers in both countries.

HORACE GREELEY'S estate is as full of odd turns as a witty man's speech. It pays just where no one ever dreamed of its realizing anything, and it does not pay in those very items where it was expected to realize handsomely. Thus Mr. Greeley's heirs have got nothing from their shares in the New York *Tribune*, which were expected to yield them a clever income. But, on the other hand, Cornelius Vanderbilt, whose notes were not thought to be worth the paper they were written upon, has paid every dollar of the debt, principal and interest. So a tract of wild land in West Virginia, which cost $10,000 or 12,000, and from which no one thought a penny would ever be realized in this generation, has lately improved so unexpectedly in value that it is said that an offer of $40,000 has already been made for it, and much more may in the end be got for it.

A GLANCE at the pension rolls in Washington reveals the fact that while the State of Kentucky furnished 79,025 men to the Union army she has but 2,106 invalid pensioners—one to every thirty-two soldiers sent to the field. Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont furnished 144,005 soldiers to the army and now have 8,840 invalids on the pension rolls, or an average of one to every sixteen, just double the ratio in Kentucky. This shows that the Yankees can't stand exposure and camp life like the hardy sons of Kentucky or that the educated New Englanders understand the art of manipulating the pension business better than the simple-minded Kentuckians. We incline to the manipulation theory.

AN Iowa law remits a certain percentage of taxes for five years on every acre of fruit, and for ten years on every acre of forest trees planted within the State and kept alive. Under this stimulus over seventy-five thousand acres of fruit and forest trees have been plantsd, and there has been a remission of State and county taxes to the amount of about $200,000. The acreage of trees is about one-half of one per cent. of the farming lands of the State. A very considerable hole is made in the tax income of the State, but the loss will be more than made up in the permanent advantages to the State. Older States may find it expedient to follow the example.

JUDGE SETTLE, now of Florida, one of the leading Southern Republicans, who was defeated in the North Carolina Gubernatorial contest by Senator Vance, three years ago, is in New York city. He says nine-tenths of the black and eight-tenths of the white Republicans of Florida are in favor of the renomination of General Grant. From the drift of opinion among Democrats he was inclined to the belief that Tilden stock was advancing, and that he would be the choice of the Florida Democrats in the National Convention.

THE gradual process of emancipation which has for eight years been in force in Brazil seems to be working satisfactorily. In a recent report the Minister of Agriculture says that under the system 4,383 slaves have been liberated by the State, by purchase from the owners, since September 28, 1871, the date of free birth law, and the balance of the emancipation fund in hand, collected up to the end of 1878, will suffice to redeem 5,000 more. But he estimates the private emancipation in the same time at 40,000, and their value at $12,500,000.

THE following table shows the amounts collected from internal revenue sources in Pennsylvania, during the fiscal year ending June 30th last. The number of the respective districts and names of collectors are also given:

1.	James Ashworth	$2,262,216
8.	J. T. Valentine	447,772
9.	T. A. Wiley	870,265
12.	E. H. Chase	303,694
14.	C. J. Bruner	162,114
16.	Edward Scull	172,187
19.	C. M. Lynch	101,390
20.	James B. Brown	88,298
22.	Thos. W. Davis	1,002,728
23.	John M. Sullivan	536,168

TILDEN'S COMMON SENSE.

What He Told Congressman Springer of the Political Conditions.

(Special to Cincinnati Enquirer.)

Last week your Washington correspondent spent several days at Ocean Grove, N. J., With Congressman Springer of Illinois, who is summering there. On Sunday, the 3d inst., Mr. Springer, at Governor Tilden's invitation, spent the day with the Gramercy Park statesman at his country residence at Yonkers. Mr. Tilden spoke quite freely on political matters, and Mr. Springer in turn gave your correspondent some of the droppings from the sanctuary. I asked Springer if Mr. Tilden was not moving heaven and earth to secure the nomination in 1880. Mr. Springer replied that he did not so impress one. Indeed, he told me that whether he was the nominee or not that he desired success. Said Springer: "Tilden reasons in this way: He is of the opinion that within the next four years the country will be blessed with a remarkable season of prosperity; that times will be easy, and that an impetus will be given to each channel of trade and industry. 'Now,' said Tilden, 'I will tell you, Mr. Springer, why it is important that the Democratic party should succeed, and why I desire its success above any personal ambition I may have to gratify. If the Democracy can ride into power on the wave of prosperity which I think is coming, it will remain in power indefinitely. On the other hand, should the Republicans retain power they are liable to hold on for half a century to come. Which ever party wins the next Presidency will get the credit of the betterment of the condition of affairs which is surely coming. Another reason, said Governor Tilden to Mr. Springer why he desired the success of the Democracy was, that such success would condemn the Electoral fraud of 1876. 'I think,' said Tilden, 'the inauguration of President Hayes was a blot upon the history of our country and a Democratic success in 1880 will be an expression by the people that they so regard it. This is not because I was deprived of an office to which I was honestly elected under the forms of law, but because I think it will be fatal as a precedent, if, at the election in 1880, the people indorse it by continuing in power a party which perpetrated it.'" I asked Mr. Springer what Governor Tilden said to him concerning the canvass in Ohio. "Why," said Springer, 'Tilden is enthusiastically for Ewing's success. He wants him elected, and for the reason that the Ohio verdict, if recorded for the Democracy, will be the entering wedge to the greater campaign which follows next year. Tilden told me," said Springer, "that all personal ambitions of men should be sunk, and that the party as a unit, should give General Ewing its aid and encouragement. He thinks that the National campaign of 1880 will be one of the most exciting known in political annals, and that the Democracy cannot afford to lose a single point. Hence, laying aside the question of candidates as to who should lead the National ticket, he thinks the duty of the hour is to support and encourage Ewing in the splendid canvass he is making, and to let the future take care of itself—that is, as to who should or should not be the national standard-bearer." With reference to the troubles now exhisting in New York between Tammany and Anti-Tammany, Springer says that while Tilden did not tell him so in so many words, he certainly impressed him with the idea that Clarkson N. Potter would be nominated for Governor as a compromise candidate on whom all the discordant factions could agree. As to Governor Tilden's health, Springer said he never saw him looking better or more enthusiastic for the welfare of the Democratic party. He says that he speaks in a low tone of voice in ordinary conversation, not because of any physical infirmity, but because he has to talk to so many people during the course of a day that he does it to save himself.

Locks of Hair From the Heads of the Presidents.

In the Patent Office at Washington, there are many objects of interest connected with the Government and those who administered its affairs in times gone by. While examining some of those objects of curiosity nothing struck us so forcibly as the samples of small locks of hair taken from the heads of different Chief Magistrates, from Washington down to President Pierce, secured in a frame covered with glass. Here is, in fact, a part and parcel of what constituted the living bodies of those illustrious individuals whose names are as familiar as household words, but who now live only in history and the remembrance of the past.

The hair of Washington is nearly a pure white, fine and smooth in its appearance.

That of John Adams is nearly the same in color, though perhaps a little coarser.

The hair of Jefferson is of a different character, being a mixture of white and auburn, or a sandy brown, and rather coarse. In his youth Mr. Jefferson's hair was remarkable for its bright color.

The hair of Madison is coarse and of a mixed white and dark.

The hair of Monroe is of a handsome dark auburn, smooth and free from any mixture. He is the only Ex-President, excepting Pierce, whose hair has undergone no change in color.

The hair of John Quincy Adams is somewhat peculiar, being coarse and of a yellowish gray in color.

The hair of General Jackson is almost a perfect white, but coarse in its character, as might be supposed by those who have examined the portraits of the old hero.

The hair of Van Buren is white and smooth in appearance.

The hair of General Harrison is a fine white with a slight mixture of black.

The hair of John Tyler is a mixture of white and brown.

The hair of James K. Polk is almost a pure white.

The hair of General Taylor is white, with a slight mixture of brown.

The hair of Millard Fillmore is, on the other hand, brown with a slight mixture of white.

The hair of Franklin Pierce is a dark brown, of which he had a plentiful crop.

It is somewhat remarkable, however, that since Pierce's time no one has thought of preserving the hair of his successors. There are vacancies in the case; but there is no hair either of Buchanan, Lincoln, Johnson or Grant, for the inspection of futurity.—*New York Telegram.*

A Candid Confession.

(Memphis Avalanche.)

Memphis is an island. Oceans, seas and rivers of quarantine surround the ill-fated city on every side. There is no health in us. So say the outside world. Providence is not the author of our woes. It is all our own fault. So say the outside world. And the world is doubtless right in its judgment. While thus enveloped in a night of woe, girded with a relentless cordon of official quarantine, and no dead to bury to speak of, we have leisure to ruminate on our sins of omission. For it must be said that our shortcomings are none other than omitting to perform those acts of cleanliness that are necessary to be performed, if our people desire to live in a healthy city, free from epidemics. The present citizen fully understands the condition of affairs. He knows intuitively that the death-dealing vaults upon which Memphis stands are the cause of all our woes. He does not ask for a scientific diagnosis. It is one of those self-evident propositions that no one can dispute. The power to remedy these evils does not now exist. When the city is reinhabited with her now absent population they will be able, if they give a long pull and a strong pull, all together, to radically regenerate this city and make it in the future in reality, what it is now to the eye alone, one of the fairest cities the sun ever shone on.

A Four Million Investor.

(Don Piatt in the Capital)

The other day according to the Treasury officials, Mr. William H. Vanderbilt made in his own name the largest investment in bonds ever made at one time by one individual for private account in this country. His purchase consisted of $4,000,000 United States four per cent. bonds, each bond of the value of $50,000. They were bought, it is said, as an investment for the family. And these four millions, with many millions beside, are the products of the coolest plunder any criminal was ever guilty of. The elder Vanderbilt, whose polluted character was given to the country by his children not long since, seized on the Mississippi Valley, that was as much the property of the public as the Ohio river or the lakes, and by watering the stock, succeeded in purchasing connecting lines, until his robbery passed all control of law. And now the son, who was openly charged by his own brothers and sisters with having palmed off his mistress on his father as his wife, that he might influence the old brigand to leave the bulk of his property to the rogue, invests four millions of swag in illegal bonds. Well, a day of settlement is not distant. The American people are patient and long-suffering, but that resource is not inexhaustible.

Hard to Please

(Washington Post.)

Either that pure patriot Wilbur F. Storey, or one of his unselfish subordinates, is of the opinion that it would have been a great blessing to this country if Thomas Jefferson had died in his early youth, and John C. Calhoun had been hung. It is strange how differently different people look at things. As for ourselves, we wouldn't give a pair of Jefferson's old pants—if well authenticated—for Storey and his entire staff. Calhoun held some extreme views respecting State sovereignty and State rights, but there are very few intelligent Americans who would wish to see his name blotted out of our National history, or surrender the fame which his great abilities and unblemished integrity have brought to us. We might be willing to do a good deal to keep Mr. Storey from emigrating, but hardly so much as he asks.

What Investigations Have Taught.

(New York Herald, Ind.)

Senator Bayard was undoubtedly wise when he urged the Republicans to help to repeal the Elections Marshals law, and held that no party ought to be trusted with such power when in possession of the Government, and that the Republicans would some day keenly regret their opposition to the repeal, because the law was necessarily corrupting to them and would be to the Democrats if they should ever get power. In resisting the repeal at the extra session the Republicans put themselves in the wrong before the country, for they cannot defend such scandals as the investigations are uncovering. The country may congratulate itself that the Democrats have so absolutely committed themselves to the repeal of the Marshals law. Some day they may have to be held to their present utterances.

A Human Lucifer.

(From the Scientific American.)

Lighting gas with the finger is a feat any body may perform. Let a person, in his slippers, walk briskly over a woolen carpet, scuffing his feet thereon, or stand upon a chair, with its legs upon four tumblers to insulate it, and be there rubbed up and down on the body a few times with a muff, by a second individual, and he will light his gas by simply placing his finger to the tube. It is only necessary to take the precaution not to touch anything, or be touched by anybody, during the trial of the experiment. The shock of electricity acquired by the process we have described is discharged by contact with another object. One person must turn on the gas while the other fires it.

Our Rooster Vindicated.

(Courier-Journal of Monday.)

The official returns from the election last Monday make a better showing for the Democracy of Kentucky than first appearances indicated. It is evident that Blackburn's majority will exceed that given either Leslie or McCreary, and will probably run over 40,000. The Republicans have made some gains in the Legislature—three or four in the Senate and ten or twelve in the House—but there is left a Democratic majority on joint ballot of over one hundred, big enough for all practicable and impracticable purposes. The call for a Constitutional Convention is hopelessly defeated by ignorance and apathy. Taken altogether, Monday's was not a bad day's work for the Democracy of Kentucky.

"No Time to Make Money."

(Rutland (Vt.) Herald.)

Somebody once wrote the lamented Professor Agassiz, offering him a large sum for his services as a mining geologist. He replied, "I have no time to make money." That is, he felt, with his exceptional powers as an investigator and teacher, he could not for the sake of his highest calling here afford to stop and make money. We suspect that Channing, or the Rev. Dr. Storrs, or the Rev. Dr. Hall, or Phillips Brooks, or Bishop Huntington would have no time to stop and breed fast horses and oscillating buckboards, even if they were sure that there was money in both these ventures.

No Fellow Can Find Out.

(Detroit Free Press.)

The authorship of the "Junius" letters, the name of William Patterson's assailant, the Nathan murder, the abduction of Charley Ross and John Sherman's real views upon finance still remain impenetrable mysteries.

Gubernatorial Material.

(From the Boston Courier.)

"No, sir," said the gentleman from Pittsburgh, "I was not in the war, but my brother was, and he was wounded." "Ah! indeed. Seriously wounded?" "Yes, sir; he was shot in the horse."

FORM, DEMOCRATS, FORM.

SPREAD THE TRUTH.

Make Victory Certain

— FOR —

1879

1880.

A New and Novel Inducement for Clubs for the Pittsburgh WEEKLY POST.

From September 4, 1879, Until November 7, 1880, Including the Political Campaign of 1879, and the Great Presidential Contest of 1880, Covering a Period of Nearly Fifteen Months, or 62 Numbers of this Mammoth Political, Family, News, Commercial and Agricultural Newspaper

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THE GREAT POLITICAL BATTLE OF OUR HISTORY.

For the ensuing Fifteen Months, until after the great Presidential contest of **1880**, has been determined by the People, the United States will be the center of unexampled political activity, which will enlist the sympathies of every man, woman and child in the land, and the active participation of millions of voters.

It promises to be the grandest battle for the supremacy of Democratic principles and Democratic men in the government the nation has ever seen. The way to crown it with success is to enlighten and encourage the voters by the spread of Democratic truth. Let the truth be known in every household in the land.

"Our Cause it is Just,
And Triumph we must—"

By the free and honest vote of the people. The decree has gone forth that Military interference with the ballot-box must end, and that the corruption and intimidation of a horde of Partizan Deputy Marshals will be no longer tolerated. A Democratic Congress has determined that. There will be no more swindling Returning Boards to disfranchise Democratic voters and rob us of the votes of States honestly our own. There will be no more 8-to-7 Juggling Electoral Commissions, to make Fraud Again Triumphant in American History, by suppressing the truth so as to make a false count and secure a lying declaration of the result.

☞ Six Millions of Democratic voters, smarting under the sense of the great wrong and foul injustice of **1876**, have united in making it the unwritten law of the land that that GREAT CRIME MUST NOT BE REPEATED, let the consequences be what they may.

THE GREAT POLITICAL EVENTS

Whose history will be faithfully portrayed in THE WEEKLY POST, for the fifteen month term for which we invite subscriptions, include:

The political contests of **1879**, the opening skirmish of the great Presidential battle, in the States of Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio, which will have much to do in indicating the shape of the Presidential contest and the candidates and platforms of the Democratic and Republican parties for President. This year's elections throughout the Union are of great importance in this view. Kentucky has already spoken gloriously. California and Maine follow in September. Ohio, with its great battle comes in October, and New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Maryland, and Wisconsin in November.

The echoes of elections will not be over until Congress meets in December. The session preceding a Presidential election is always one of greatest interest in the battles of political leaders and the shaping of policies for the impending political campaign. The session will probably last until midsummer, and our special correspondents at Washington will keep our readers thoroughly informed by mail and telegraph.

In the early summer the Presidential Nominating Conventions will meet, and the two great parties contending for the control of the Government will present their candidates for President and Vice President, and the principles on which they shall go to the great jury of the American people.

This will launch us on the Presidential campaign of **1880**, destined to be the most earnest, exciting and interesting in American history. And from that time until the polls close in November, its progress will be of vital interest to the people of this country. THE WEEKLY POST will hold no sluggard's part in this grand contest, but will urge the support of the DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CANDIDATES with all the ability and energy at its command. We say nothing of its fidelity to the great cause, for in that respect it has never faltered. And we hope to greet our readers in the issue of November **7, 1880**, with an array of "POST ROOSTERS" that will cheer their hearts and tell the story of the Campaign.

We must not forget that the State election in Pennsylvania in **1880** will be of importance to our readers aside from the Presidential feature of the contest, as it will involve the choice of a Legislature which will elect a United States Senator in place of Hon. **Wm. A. Wallace**, whose term expires in March, **1881**.

OTHER FEATURES OF THE WEEKLY POST.

While political news and discussion will necessarily be the salient features of THE WEEKLY POST, during the stirring months of this year and next, yet it will maintain its characteristics as a First-Class Family Newspaper:

THE NEWS—It will contain the current news of the day from all quarters of the world by mail and telegraph, carefully condensed and edited, including full reports of Congressional proceedings with special dispatches and correspondence from Washington, Harrisburg and other points of interest.

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MARKET REPORTS—The fullest, latest and most reliable Market Reports from all of the commercial centres, while a special feature will be made of the Live Stock Markets, in which every farmer is interested.

EDITORIALS—Editorials on every subject of interest that may transpire, as well as many other features, suggested by the news of the day, political and non-political, foreign and domestic.

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THE OLD WORLD.

Fifty Persons Killed by the Late Storm in Denmark.

Wide-spread Destitution in England Predicted the Coming Winter.

Great Difficulty Experienced in Finding a Successar to Count Andrassy.

GREAT BRITAIN.

TWO CASES OF CHOLERA IN LONDON RESULT FATALLY.

LONDON, August 13.—Two fatal cases of cholera occurred here last week.

Charles E. Grissell, civil engineer, who went to France before the issue of a warrant of the speaker of the House of Commons for his arrest for breach of privilege of the House in offering to control by bribery the decision of Private Bills Committee relative to a bridge, has surrendered to the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House. Ward, who was under arrest on a similar charge obtained his release on plea of ill health.

ANOTHER AMERICAN HORSE SUCCESSFUL.

The race for the Runnywede plate at Egham to-day, was won by the American bred filly, Saratoga. Merle was second and Janeiro filly third. Nine horses ran. Wood rode Saratoga. In betting before the start the first choice was the favorite at 2 to 1. This colt took the lead and made running until within fifty yards from home. Here he lost his place and Saratoga, after a struggle with Merle won a good race by a head. There was a distance of half a length between the second and third horses. The winner sold for 190 guineas.

COLLISION AT SEA.

The steamer Corsica from Cardiff, for New York, and the steamer Semiramide, from Boston for Liverpool, came in collision one hundred miles off Fastnet, and the Semiramide went down. The crew were saved. Both vessels were iron. The value of the cargo of the Semiramide was $92,229.

GREAT DESTITUTION PREDICTED.

WASHINGTON, August 13.—The United States Consul at Manchester, England, says the failure of the crops is much more serious than is generally supposed abroad. The demand in England for meats and grains from the United States will be enormous. Business is greatly depressed. Last year more than eighty thousand persons were supported in Manchester by the public. The coming winter will probably witness still greater destitution.

TURKEY.

THE PORTE READY FOR A WAR WITH GREECE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 13.—There are now in Thessaly, Epirus and Macedonia 90,000 Turkish troops exclusive of artillery and cavalry. These, together with the forces at Adrianople and Constantinople and in Albania make an army of 160,000 men in European Turky, more than would be required to deal with Greece in the event of war. But the probable consequences of war are not to be estimated by the number of troops. Information from Macedonia shows a Bulgarian rising may be easily produced there, which would cause a dangerous movement in Eastern Roumelia and Bulgaria.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

COUNT ANDRASSY'S SUCCESSOR NOT YET CHOSEN.

VIENNA, August 13.—There is extreme difficulty in finding a successor to Count Andrassy. Upon the choice of his successor will depend whether Hungarians will continue their loyal devotion to the dynasty. Russia is the only power likely to be satisfied with the change.

LONDON, August 13.—The *Standard's* correspondent at Pesth says Count Shechen, Conservative Magyar, and Count Potocki, a Pole and zealous partisan, of Russia, have the best chances of succeeding Count Andrassy.

A dispatch from Paris says: The *Le Temps* announces that Count Andrassy will return to Vienna on the 20th inst., to wind up affairs, after which he will quit the Ministry.

HEAVY FLOODS

IN NEW SOUTH WALES—A LARGE SHIP WRECKED.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 13.—Heavy floods are reported in some districts of New South Wales. The beach between Penalarro Head and Polliser Bay, New Zealand, is strewn with the wreckage of a large ship. All hands are supposed to be lost. The volcano Kilanea is in eruption.

DENMARK.

A TERRIBLE STORM.

COPENHAGEN, August 13.—A recent storm in Denmark destroyed over one hundred cattle, killed fifty persons, and did incalculable damage to the crops.

SPARKS BY CABLE.

RUSSIA has formed an alliance with Persia.

THE *Republique Francaise* and *Gaulois* of Paris have been acquitted of the charge of libelling Don Carlos.

THE London *Standard's* Vienna dispatch reports that the fire in Serajevo is not yet extinguished. Twenty soldiers of the garrison are reported killed, wounded or missing.

IN order to colonize Central Asian provinces, Russia has promised all her subjects residing there unlimited land grants, and exemption from military service and payment of taxes.

THE London *News* Rome correspondent says the Pope's physicians are renewing their complaints of his protracted confinement. His Holiness has asked the advice of Cardinals about Perugia.

IT is expected the Spanish Cortes will reassemble about the end of October when the projected marriage of King Alfonso with Archduchess Marie of Austria will be discussed. After adjournment for the wedding, the proposed reforms in Cuba will be discussed.

THE RIOT BILL CASES.

Some of the Iminent Counsel Who Have Been Retained by Wolfe and His Committee.

What Judge Back Thinks of the Outlook—Nature of the Charges.

(Philadelphia Times.)

HARRISBURG, August 12.—Although the committee acted under a resolution of the House of Representatives to proceed judicially against W. H. Kemble and others, for corrupt solicitation of members of the Legislature in connection with the Riots Claims bill, have had warrants issued for the arrest of all parties mentioned in the resolution, it is not certain that any of them will be tried at the next term of court, owing to the large number of cases which will be sent to the Grand Jury by District Attorney Hollinger in advance of the riot cases. There were enough in the hands of the District Attorney before information was made against Kemble and others to occupy the Grand Jury at least until Thursday afternoon. If bills against the accused should be found on that day, probably one or two of them might be tried, and the probabilities are that Kemble and Salter would be selected in that event.

There have been reports that the announcement made that Judge Black, Matt Carpenter and Frank B. Gowen would participate in the prosecution was only for effect, and that they would not appear at the trial. This view is incorrect, as all of them have given the committee unmistakable evidence that they would represent it as counsel in the case.

JUDGE BLACK ON THE CHARGES.

Judge Black was visited last week, at York, by Representative Wolfe and George H. Irvin, one of the attorneys for the prosecution, and he expressed his hearty sympathy as a lawyer and citizen with the movement to prosecute those persons charged with corrupt solicitation of members of the Legislature, and said that he could not see how the defendants could avoid conviction on the several charges. The Judge laid great stress on the perjury charge against Kemble, making the following remark, in the most emphatic manner: "No man with such testimony against him as there is against Kemble for perjury ever escaped the penitentiary in an honest use of the power of the Court." It will be remembered that Kemble swore before the Riot Investigating Committee that he never offered any money or thing of value to influence the vote of any member on the Riot Losses bill.

Representatives Miller of Snyder, Foster of Lehigh, and Silverthorne of Erie, flatly contradicted his testimony, Miller stating that Kemble offered him $2,000 for his vote, Foster $1,000 and Silverthorne that Kemble remarked that he would ratify Representative Rumberger's bargain which involved the payment of $750 to the member from Erie.

Senator Carpenter has been in communication with Judge Black on the subject of the prosecution and has informed him that he will appear in the case. His services have been retained by the committee and the fee proposed to be paid him for his labor is eminently satisfactory to him. Toward the close of the present week or early next the Senator will be in consultation with all the other attorneys employed by the committee.

Frank B. Gowen, President of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company who has given the testimony elicited by the Riot Investigating Committee careful study and written from Europe that he will assist the prosecution, will arrive in the State in about a week. The only other counsel against the accused are J. W. Simonton, George H. Irwin and J. C. McAlarney of Harrisburg. R. A. Lamberton, A. J. Herr and Louis W. Hall of this city, will appear for Kemble and Leisenring, and it is not improbable that Hall will appear for Charles B. Salter and Jesse R. Crawford, J. C. Bomberger, cashier of the Mechanics' Bank, and William Calder, president of the First National Bank, Harrisburg, will enter bail for Kemble and Leisenring. A. J. Dull, a large railroad contractor of this city, will enter security for Christian Long, against whom Representative Bordner of Dauphin county, testified. The bail has been fixed in each case at one thousand dollars. It is not improbable that the District Attorney will amend the indictment against Kemble and his associates so as to include conspiracy, which crime Gowen says they have clearly committed.

WHO WILL BE THE WITNESSES.

The information made against the accused parties for corrupt solicitation is based on the testimony of the following named persons; Against Kemble—Representatives Silverthorne, Foster and Miller; against Slater—Representatives Bowman, Cargill, Foster, Groff, Maclay, Smith, Moore and Worthington; against Jesse R. Crawford—Represetatives Cargill, Foust and Woodruff; against W. Leisenring—Representatives Cassidy and Zern; against Chris. Long — Representative Bordner; against Dr. Shoemaker—Representative Zern; against Ed. McCune—Representative McCochran, Kemble, Salter and Crawford are also charged with perjury.

The committee has decided not to prosecute Representatives Rumberger, Petroff and Smith, who had corruptly solicited members, as the House refused to expel them and gave the committee no instructions in the matters. It is the opinion of some lawyers engaged in the prosecution that Judge Pearson cannot avoid instructing the grand jury to make presentments in their cases.

CONTENTS OF THE WARRANTS.

It was ascertained from the detective, S. J. Anderson, of the District Attorney's office at Harrisburg, that he held no less than nine distinctive warrants against Charles B. Salter. Upon being interrogated he produced the nine warrants, and it was found that each of them had been sworn out before Alderman D. C. Maurer of the Fourth ward of Harrisburg, by D. L. Sherwood, J. M. Hacket and S. C. Kirk, composing the sub committee of the committee appointed by the State House of Representatives to institute criminal proceedings against the persons specified in the report of the Wolfe investigation of the Pittsburgh Riot bill. The first warrant set forth "that Charles B. Salter did corruptly solicit and endeavor to influence one Stephen J. Smith, a member of the General Assembly, in regard to his action on House bill No. 103." Seven others were similar in import, with the exception that Mr. Smith's name was replaced by the names of C. H. Foster, P. S. Bowman, Joseph H. MacClay, E. D. Grof, Henry C. Moore, W. B. Worthington and John W. Cargill, all members of the General Assembly. The ninth warrant brought a distinct and separate charge, reading under the oaths of Messrs. Sherwood, Hacket and Kirk, "That they are informed and believe that on the 36th day of April, A. D. 1879, Charles B. Salter, having been legally sworn before a committee of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, did commit wilful and corrupt perjury."

Converted to the Anti-Chinese View.

(San Francisco Post.)

Whitelaw Reid, editor-in-chief of the New York *Tribune*, accompanied by P. H. McGowan of the *Post*, and F. W. Sharon, son of Senator Sharon, paid a visit of inspection to Chinatown last night. The lodging houses, opium dens, restaurants, underground abodes of wretchedness and all other points of interest were visited. Mr. Reed expressed himself as very strongly impressed by what he had seen, and said his observations had materially changed his views in regard to the existence of a great colony of Chinese in the heart of a city like San Francisco.

An Improbable Story.

(Harrisburg Patriot.)

On dit that Col. A. K. M'Clure is soon to quit the editorship of the Philadelphia *Times* and become the political editor of the *Press*. Rumor also has it that the *Press*, under the editorship of M'Clure, is to become a Grant organ. All things are possible these days, but how can such things be and overcome us like a western cyclone without making one's head swim? A. K. M'Clure the editor of an organ and a Grant organ at that! Tell it to the marines; we'll not believe it.

DR. AYER'S LABORATORY, that has done such wonders for the sick, now issues a potent restorer for the beauty of mankind—for the comeliness which advancing age is so prone to diminish and destroy. His *VIGOR* mounts luxuriant locks on the bald and gray pates among us, and thus lays us under obligations to him, for the good looks as well as health of the community.

THE YELLOW INVADER.

Twenty-three New Cases and Twelve Deaths the Record of Memphis.

No Hope Entertained for Relief Until Winter.

ANOTHER LARGE ROLL OF NEW CASES

MEMPHIS, August 13.—Twenty-three new cases in all were reported to the Board of Health to-day—seven whites and sixteen colored. Among the number are Dr. J. W. White and wife, Mrs. Lelia Jones and John McLaughlin. Twelve deaths have occurred. Miss Johanna Ostmann, sister-in-law to Mrs. Wilhelmina Ostmann, whose death was reported at noon, died late this evening after the official report of the Board of Health had been made out. All the prominent sick were reported doing well to-night. J. D. Plunkett, President of the State Board of Health, telegraphs from Nashville that the resignation of Hon. John Johnson, tendered this morning, was not accepted by the Board. The thermometer to-day has ranged from 68 to 83 degrees.

The yellow invader moves stealthily from house to house, mowing fresh victims as he passes. Our people are reconciled to the fact that he has come to stay until winter. The health officers urge the disinfection of all premises where the fever has prevailed, the destruction of the patients' bedding, and the careful boiling of all the clothes worn during illness by convalescents, not so much for the good of those who have suffered as for those yet liable to attack. They also offer to cleanse all premises where the occupants are unable to do it.

A sad case is mentioned of Mr. Dennis Roach, who had two children sick, one of whom died and was taken to the cemetery. On his return he found the other also dead, having died of black vomit during his absence.

NO FEVER AT CORINTH.

R. Muncy, President of the Board of Health, and W. S. Reynolds, Mayor of Corinth, Miss., telegraph as follows: "There is not a case of fever of any kind in Corinth."

NEW YORK, August 13.—A Washington dispatch says: "It is understood that Dr. Cabell, President of the National Board of Health, and Dr. Turner, Secretary, will resign on the 19th inst."

MOBILE, August 13.—Quarantine restrictions against New Orleans will be removed after Friday.

THE LACKAWANNA FUSION.

Ex-Congressman Collins the Successful Candidate for Judge.

(Philadelphia Times.)

SCRANTON, August 12.—The action of the Lackawanna Fusionists in nominating ex-Congressman Collins for Judge at their convention here to-day has proved a complete surprise. It was well known yesterday that the bulk of the delegates were in favor of Stanton, but a powerful influence was at work last night to prevent his nomination. It was discovered at the eleventh hour that Beamish was neither for Stanton nor Merrifield, and to escape all importunities he attended a picnic at Shickshinny, forty miles away, something unheard of before on a day of a Democratic convention, but he kept up constant telegraphic communication with it.

The convention opened with a very acrimonious contest between the friends of Collins, Stanton and Merrifield. Veteran wire-pullers from Luzerne and Pike counties were present to manipulate the delegates. Mayor Powderly, Chairman of the Fusion Executive Committee, opened the proceedings with a speech in favor of a strong ticket, and such it should be if they hoped to beat the Republicans. Policeman George Allen, a Labor Reformer, was chosen Permanent Chairman, and read a pledge which, under the Democratic-Labor rules, each candidate was required to sign before being nominated. It is a solemn declaration to support the ticket and principles of the party and abide by the decision of the convention. When Stanton, Collins and Merrified were mentioned for the Judgeship, they stepped forward to make the pledge before the convention and were loudly cheered.

Collins was nominated on third ballot, having received fifty votes against twenty-six for Stanton. Merrifield's name was dropped after the second ballot. Great excitement followed, the friends of the defeated men declaring they had been sold out.

Michael Grimes of Oliphant, was nominated for sheriff by acclamation, and the other nominations were: A. Miner Renshaw of Scranton, for Prothonotary; John Kelly of Carbondale, for Recorder; Philip Robinson of Scranton for Treasurer; Cornelius Smith of Scranton, for District Attorney; T. J. Roland of Providence, for Clerk of Courts; A. B. Dunning of Dunning for Register of Wills; Dennis Tierney of Scranton, and Joseph Sibbett of Abington for County Commissioners; Michael Hannick of Lackawanna, for Jury Commissioner; A. J. Smith of Waverly, County Surveyor; G. Dubigg of Scranton, and C. J. Johnson of Hyde Park, County Auditors; Dr. John Sullivan of Providence, for Coroner.

The Convention adopted as the name of the new organization the Democratic Labor Greenback party. The Lackawanna *Union*, the afternoon Democratic Labor organ, edited by Merrifield, calls the contest for the judiciary a political auction, and says the delegates were struck off to the highest bidder.

The Stanton men are wild with indignation and have issued a circular accusing the Collins-Handley-Beamish ring of having spent ten thousand dollars to buy the nomination for F. D. Collins. It is thought to-night that Stanton will run independenr.

NOT RECOVERED.

The Remains of A. T. Stewart Yet in the Hands of the Ghouls.

NEW YORK, August 13.—It will startle the community to learn that the perpetration of the crime of robbing the dead millionaire's grave, which took place on the 7th of November last, has neither been discovered nor the crime itself laid to rest by a compromise. Various statements have found their way into print during the past few days that the relatives and friends of the late A. T. Stewart have recovered the remains, and that the sum of $50,000 had been paid as a ransom for the great merchant's body. No later than yesterday a reporter of the *Herald* was assured at Saratoga by a gentleman high in the confidence of the head of the firm of A. T. Stewart & Co., that no such barter had taken place; that, in fine, the body had not been returned, and not a cent had been paid to the grave robbers by Judge Hilton, Mrs. Stewart or any agent of theirs. Judge Hilton had returned to New York and could not be seen at his residence late last evening.

AN UNDISCOVERED CRIME.

The perpetrators of the robbery of Mr. Stewart's grave are still at large, but the watch is tirelessly kept up. Like all great crimes, it sleeps uneasily. Relatively small as the human body is, the difficulty of putting it out of sight and mind has proved an almost insuperable barrier to the concealment of murder. But with another order of crime, of which the robbery of the remains of the late Alexander T. Stewart is a signal instance, to this difficulty must be added another. The poor, mouldering remnant of mortality must be at once concealed and within reach. The ghastly brigands of the grave must move about as other men, must run great personal risks in negotiating for the ransom of their horrid prey, and must all the time have within grasping distance that human putrefaction whose every revolting ounce they desire to weigh against so much gold. The great ghastliness of the grave lies in the fact that when death has done its work in stopping the pulsations of that highest order of earthly existence, which is man, life—the lowest and most loathsome, the life of the worm—once more begins, and goes slowly on until earth is earth again. So with this crime; left to itself it would, at least one person so thought, crumble to decay, and there would be an end of it.

A PRETENDED BURIAL OF THE CRIME.

There is now no doubt that to end a widespread excitement and to solace in some degree the deep grief of the aged widow of the millionaire, Judge Hilton, the heir to the great millionaire's business name and fortune, allowed the story to run that the remains of A. T. Stewart had been recovered—no matter how or from whom—and were at rest or about to be placed at last beneath the splendid tomb designed for their reception. The plan succeeded perfectly for the time. The very mystery which must of necessity surround such a compromise was enough to turn away curiosity. It was for the moment a baffling blow to the ghouls who had seen the press demand their punishment without compromise, and now saw the crime closed, but, as it were, on the merchant's books.

It has leaked out that the robbers made a demand for a quarter of a million dollars to return the corpse, which has not been accepted. Prospects are, however, that the corpse will be eventually recovered, but how has not been ascertained.

NO PARDON FOR FORGERS.

Gov. Robinson Declines to Show any Clemency to This Class of Criminals

ALBANY, August 12.—Governor Robinson received a letter from ex-Governor Seymour enclosing a petition for the pardon of Wm. H. Newman, forger, now serving a term in the State prison. The Governor, in his reply, says forgery seems to have become a usual and fashionable crime of intelligent and educated men of previous good reputation, and declines the exercise of executive clemency in favor of this class. The Governor in his answer also makes reference to the case of Gilman, for whom there is a petition for pardon "signed by persons representing more of eminent business ability, moral worth and high social and religious position than ever appeared on any application brought into the executive chamber," and gives this extract from a letter from Gilman: "Having heard that a petition in my behalf has, without my solicitation, been presented to your Excellency, bearing the signatures and supported by personal letters of gentlemen of the highest position in the city of New York, I venture to ask your Excellency's permission to say that, while I am profoundly gratified to the friends who have thus solemnly testified in my favor, and am naturally most anxious for the welfare of my wife and children, it is nevertheless my conviction that personal, domestic and social interests ought to be sacrificed to the higher interests of state, and that I have no right to ask or hope for pardon at your Excellency's hands, if it be inconsistent with the loftiest consideration of public policy."

HYDROPHOBIA.

A Boy Dies in Great Agony—A Young Man Attacked.

CHICAGO, August 11.—An apparently well defined case of hydrophobia is reported as having occurred in this city yesterday. The victim was Benny W Hawkins, aged nine years, who, while playing with a favorite dog, became innoculated with poison by contact of saliva from the animal with a fresh cut or scratch on the hand, and died in great agony after a brief illness. The alarming feature of the case is the fact that the dog was to all appearances perfectly harmless, having manifested no symptoms either before or since the communication of disease.

TIFFIN, O., August 11.—Mr. Alex. McKitrick, a young man of twenty-eight years, was fourteen years since bitten by a mad dog, and at the time was treated in the usual way with such cases, until he was supposed to be cured and safe. Lately he has been afflicted with inflammatory rheumatism, and it left the body and went to the brain, and rendered him crazy. Saturday he was seized with a spasm very much resembling hydrophobia, frothing at the mouth, barking like a dog and snapping at everything within reach. These spasms have been repeated several times, and growing worse until there can be no doubt of the presence of hydrophobia, and it must have come from the bite of that rabid dog fourteen years ago.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

Colonel Morgan of Pittsburgh, has announced his intention of starting up the "Morgan Coal Works," near Latrobe.

The cabbage worm has again appeared in some parts of Westmoreland county and is making great havoc among the cabbage roses.

The *Parker Daily* says: Some Pittsburgh parties have been around gathering up all the old slide engines they can find and shipping them off, it is presumed to the silver mines.

Governor Hoyt has issued a warrant for the execution of Andrew Tracey, who was convicted of murdering his cousin and sweetheart, Mary Reilly, in the Bradford oil regions, some time ago. The execution will take place on October 9th.

The sixty acres of tobacco, containing in all about 300,000 plants, which were planted out as an experiment in the vicinity of Latrobe, promises to be a success. The cultivation of the tobacco is superintended by Mr. Harry Brennan, of Lancaster county.

James E. Willis Coroner of Washington county, died at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Samuel Kenley, in Cowshannock township, on last Saturday, aged about fifty-two years. The remains were removed to Kittanning, where the funeral took place on Sunday.

Willie H. Roth, aged nine years, son of Joseph Roth of Derry, while attempting on Sunday to board a freight train at that place, missed his footing and fell between the cars, the wheels of which passed over his person. Both of his legs were terribly mangled and he was otherwise injured. He died a few hours afterward.

A new disease is breaking out among milch cows in Erie and the vicinity. A number of the animals have died recently, a dairyman in the county having lost eight within the last week. Two or three cases are reported from the city. The symptoms are loss of appetite, hard breathing, parched skin, badly swolen and caked udder.

The Cheek of the Great Sa'harah.

(From a London Lette.)

Sarah, I believe, was angry because the Queen did not invite her to court. If she had, and Sarah had introduced her son, as she did to a starchy old lady of the azure blood of England, I wonder what the severely moral queen would have said. "Permit me," she said, with an innocent smile and courtesy, "to introduce you to *mon petit accident*."

THE BUSY LITTLE BEE.

Value of the Honey Product of the United States.

This Year's Product—Bees Not Injurious to Crops.

BEE CULTURE.

But few residents of the city who enjoy the fresh pure honey set before them on their tables have any idea of the importance of bee culture, nor of the profit derived from it, nor of the interest manifested in it by keepers. The importance of bee culture, or rather of the honey interests of the United States, was well set forth by Peter S. Reist, president of the Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, Bee Keepers' Society, at a recent meeting of the association. He said that careful statisticians placed the annual value of the honey crop at $8,800,000, and the annual value of the wax at $6,000,000, making a total of $14,850,000. The money value of the honey exported amounts annually to $1,200,000, and the export of wax amounts to 700,000 pounds. At the late English honey show the United States were credited with showing the best product. It was estimated that there were 35,000 bee keepers in the United States, and the product was 35,000,000 pounds of honey—an average of 1,000 pounds each.

THIS YEAR'S HONEY CROP.

Reports from member of the Society were next received as to the honey crop of the present season. Most of the members reported that the bees had done well till June, but that the crop will be light in Lancaster county for the balance of the season owing to the drouth. The same will doubtless hold true in other counties of Pennsylvania. Mr. D. H. Lintner of Millerstown testified that his bees paid him 250 per cent. on their cost. The work of attending them was light and pleasant and the profits of bee culture were enormous.

One of the greatest disadvantages bee keepers have to contend with is the frequent swarming of the bees. People who have large numbers of hives prefer to keep the bees at making honey. They want more honey and less bees, as honey can be sold at any time and bees cannot.

HOW TO PREVENT BEES FROM SWARMING.

Mr. J. F. Hershey read a paper on the "Best Method of Preventing Swarming," the main points of which are these:

"I find that there are four points that must be made use of, and those are shade, air, putting empty combs between brood and getting the bees to work in honey boxes. To prevent swarming commence as soon as the nights are getting warm to keep the hives well shaded; but have them so arranged that the air can pass over and around the hive. If a hive is ever so well shaded and stands in a warm place where the air cannot pass over and around it, shade will not help to prevent swarming Shade and air must both be made use of at the same time. If shade is made with a roof, keep the roof one or two feet above the hives; don't merely shade them by having the roof right on top of the hive as then the rays of the sun will come too close to the hive.

"When the centre combs are well filled with capped brood and the nights are warm, take an outside comb, and if the comb is full of honey uncap it; then put it between two combs that are filled with brood. In this way every eight days put a comb between brood. If three combs are put between brood it is enough, and not more than one comb should be put between brood at a time; if more is used at one time the brood nest is spread too fast for the bees.

"Give each swarm two, three or four sections filled with comb, and another section that is empty. As soon as the bees gather honey, they will fill the combs in the section, and at the same time will commence to build combs in the adjoining empty section. As soon as the sections are full take them off, and put empty sections in their place. If the sections are left on till they are all full the bees will not have enough room to build combs; and will commence to build queen-cells and, the brood chamber being filled with honey, the queen will have no room to lay."

ARE BEES INJURIOUS TO CROPS?

The following essay was read by D. H. Lintner:

"Some people will contend that bees are injurious to crops. Now, instead of bees being injurious to crops, I shall prove to you that they are an advantage. First, the stamen and pistils of flowers answer the different organs of the sexes—that is, male and female. The stamen is the male, which furnishes the pollen; the pistil is the female, which must be impregnated by this dust or pollen, from the stamen, or no fruit will be produced. Now, as we all know that the breeding in of animals is detrimental, so it is in the vegetable kingdom. The pollen from one flower always falling on the pistil of its own flower would deteriorate. Thus it becomes necessary that the pollen produced by the stamen of one flower shall fertilize the pistil of another to prevent barrenness. This is fully accomplished by the bees traveling from flower to flower and carrying the pollen sticking to their legs and wings, to the next flower, and impregnating the pistil of it. If all the bees were to be destroyed, I for one, if a farmer, would prefer to go into some other business. This prejudice against bees seems to me to have no foundation, and I hope that the day is dawning when it will be done away with.

INTERESTING EXHIBITIONS—A VASE OF HONEY.

A number of interesting exhibitions were made at the meeting of the Lancaster County Society. D. H. Lintner showed a glass vase nearly a foot in height and six or eight inches in diameter, the inside of which the bees had completely filled with honey. The vase presented a novel and very pretty appearance. Mr. Lintner said that he placed a small piece of comb foundation on the inner surface at the top of the vase. He placed the vase on a wooden bottom, with an opening in it for the bees to enter or leave at their pleasure; he introduced the bees, covered the vase with a wooden box, and let the bees do the rest of the work. They commenced building comb on the foundation he had furnished, commencing at the top and building a comb of the usual thickness from the top to the bottom, conforming the two ends of it with mathematical precision to the shape of the vase, barely leaving room for themselves to pass from one side of the comb to the other. The centre comb being finished and filled with honey, the industrious little architects went to work and built additional combs on each side of the centre one, the inner surfaces of these being parallel with the surfaces of the centre one, and the outer surfaces being nicely conformed to the shape of the vase. These, too, were filled with honey and capped.

A COLONY—BEES READY FOR SHIPMENT.

J. F. Hershey exhibited a small colony of bees at work. They were enclosed in a glass case a foot or more in length and heighth and about three inches in width. In the middle of the case was placed a piece of comb foundation, secured in its place by fine wire stretched from one side of the case to the other. On the foundation the bees had built brood cells, the queen had laid eggs in them and a great many of the cells were capped. By an arrangement at the bottom of the cell feed could be introduced.

Mr. Hershey also showed two dozen cages, each containing an Italian queen and six or eight Italian workers, ready for shipment. The cages are simply wooden block, with holes bored in them an inch and a quarter in diameter, the top being covered with a wire screen. In this way they are easily shipped by express.

SHE LOVES ME WELL.

If my fond heart can aught divine,
Her own true heart is surely mine;
In her pure presence, peace so sweet
E'en make my earthly life complete;
If this be not true love, and rare
Beyond compute, beyond compare,
Then drag drear days in cycles by,
For woman's love is all a lie!

Though silence often holds us long,
Our hearts e'er sing in sweetest song,
And souls communes with soul the while,
And eyes glad glow, and lips still smile.
No vague, wild thought of sad unrest
E'er stirs the quiet of my breast,
But every hour we chance to meet,
My heart throbs new with love complete.

She loves me well, she loves me well;
Her heaving breast the tale will tell!
And well I know she loves me well,
She loves me well;
Full well I know she loves me well
Full well—full well!

I love her well, I love her well—
How well my fluttering heart will tell!
Enough, I love her well—
Alas, she knows too well how well,
Only too well!

I caught her look of fond delight
When first her eyes met mine to-night;
Her voice was low—who did I dread?
Low, but I haard the word she said—
I heard each accent said,
Over our head the myrtle tree,
And this is the thing she said to me;
Yes, this is what she said to me,
Still coy, but not afraid;
"My darling, sure you will not tell,
If I confess I love you well?"

—*Modern Age.*

£200,000.

I shall never forget the uncomfortable position that I found myself in through too free a use of that unruly member, the tongue. I was a young fellow then, clerk in a London bank. My father was an officer in the army, and he often told us boys that setting each of us up in some business or profession was all he could ever do for us, for the scanty pittance he would leave behind him must belong solely to my mother and sister. But both my brother and I were energetic and hopeful. So long as each day brought us enough to satisfy our daily wants, we recked little of the future.

One bleak, cold January morning I was greatly surprised upon my arrival at the bank, to find my father pacing up and down before the building. I was not living at home just then, and his presence there made me fear lest something was wrong.

"Philip," he began, "are you in time? Can you spare me three minutes?"

"Yes, Sir," I replied, "for a wonder, I see I am ten minutes earlier than I need be. What is the matter?"

"Do not look so startled," he said. "Nothing is wrong. You know Mr. Fosberry?"

"Oh, you mean the half-cracked old man who is awfully rich, and is my godfather, as well as cousin thirty times removed?" I asked.

"Yes," was the reply. Well, last night I received a letter from him, after years of silence, in which he asks after you." And he reads me the letter.

"What a queer old boy!" I exclaimed. "What does he mean?" for I did not exactly understand it.

"Mean!" cried my father, excitedly, snatching the letter from me, and crushing it in his pocket. "Mean!—why, to make you his hair, Philip—his heir!"

"Whew!" said I, blushing; "that's a good idea."

"You must apply for leave and go off at once," said my father. "Strike while the iron's hot. It's a splendid chance, Philip—splendid! Use it well, and your fortune is made."

So I thought, applied for leave, and set off for the Paddington Station soon after, with my ears ringing with a legion of instructions for pleasing old men, given me by my fellow-clerks. The only one I could clearly remember was, to rise whenever he came into the room, and then catch a very comfortable arm chair for fear he should want it. I felt bursting with importance, and actually treated myself to a glass of hot whisky and water at the refreshment-room.

"Hollo, William!" suddenly cried a voice.

"Why, Jack, what brings you here?" I replied, recognizing a friend, John Evans.

"I am going down to Gloucester," said he. "Where are you off to?"

"Oh, to such luck!" I cried. "I am off beyond Hereford, to humor an old gentleman?"

"What?" said Jack.

"Come along, and I'll tell you all about it," said I. "Second-class? Yes, all right. Here we are."

After we were settled in our places, an old man got in. He was poorly dressed, and wore a green shade over one eye, while the other looked weak and drooping. We grunted our disapproval at his entrance, and made mutual grimaces, but as his blind eye was toward us, they were lost to him. As the train moved off, I told Jack my story, which you know already.

"Well done, Phillip! Your bread is buttered for you," he exclaimed, when he had heard me to the end. "What a glorious chance! Man alive, I wish I were in your shoes, that's all.

"Yes, yes, my boy. All right!" I exclaimed. "Well, it's a shame if I don't secure a good smoke now, before the light of my pipe goes out in obscurity. Do you object to smoke, sir?"

This latter question was addressed to the old gentleman in the corner, who appeared a curious mass of old coats, railway rugs and newspapers.

"I do object very much," was the gruffly spoken reply.

"Very sorry, sir," said I. "I'll keep my head out of the window, then."

Shame seizes me when I recall this incident. In lieu of attending to the old man's wishes, I cooly lit my pipe, and though I knew the wind would blow the smoke right into his eyes—though I heard him growling with rage—I puffed on heedlessly. I should be sorry to be so rude now, but you see I was young and excited.

The short January afternoon was drawing to a close, and very soon after we were dependent for light on the lamp that hung from the centre of the carriage roof.

Whether it was the old man's example who had gone to sleep, or the monotonous noise of the train as it sped along, or that our powers of chatting were exhausted, I knew not, but anyhow we too began to feel inclined for a nap. But we found the lamp an intolerable nuisance with its incessantly flickering light.

"Bother it! Can't we blow it out?" I exclaimed.

"Not if we cracked our cheeks. But I've a notion!" cried ever ready-witted Jack. "Hand me the old boy's hat."

"Whatever for?" as I handed him the article in question. It was worn and rusty, but well brushed and well shaped.

"To make an extinguisher of," replied Jack; and so saying, he fitted it on the lamp, making the globe act like the bald head of the owner of the hat. It fitted to a nicety, and so tightly as to keep well in its place. The arrangement answered splendidly, and not a glimmer of light was to be seen.

When the train stopped at Swindon we awoke, and rushed out of the carriage to get refreshments, quite forgetting our fellow-passenger and his hat. On returning we found they had both flown. The train started, and when we arrived at Gloucester, Jack left me. I had a cool, lonely journey to my destination, a little station just below Hereford. When I arrived, it was nine o'clock; a dark, raw night; I was very sleepy and tired. For some moments I could not find my portmanteau; then my hat-box was missing, and while I was searching, the guard was exclaiming about the delay of the train. At last it was all found, the guard whistled, the train moved off, and I was standing on a little country platform, in a strange place.

"Any cabs or flys to be got here?" I asked the station-master."

"Dear me, no, sir," was the reply. "But we can get you something down in the town. Where is it to, sir?"

"I want to go to Mr. Fosberry's of Castle Hall," I replied.

I paced the wretched little station till the conveyance came, with my mind full of the coming meeting. I asked the driver how far we had to go.

"How far, sir?" said he, "Oh, about four miles."

I got in, and we bowled along the dark narrow lanes. After half an hour's drive, we entered some handsome iron gates, and drove into, what seemed to me now, in the dim light, a very extensive park. The whole aspect impressed me with the idea of a grand estate, and I questioned the driver on the subject.

"Indeed, it is a big place, sir," he replied. "'Tis about fifteen miles around the estate. Eh, Mr. Fosberry's very rich. People do say he has two hundred thousand pounds to leave, if he's a penny, besides this property."

My driver jumped down and pulled the bell. The peal resounded through the house like the clang of a triumph. A footman in livery flung open the door, and I was admitted into a hall glowing with light and warmth, and then shown into a large brilliantly-lighted drawing-room.

A moment later and the tall footman reappeared. He apologized for his master's non-appearance, and requested me to obey the instructions of a note which he handed me from a massive silver salver.

I tore it open, and read:

"MR. PHILIP FOSBERRY WILLIAMS:—The next time you travel by rail, do not smoke nor annoy old gentlemen; do not make the infirmities of age and seeming poverty your laughing stock; do not tell your friends of your great expectations; do not speak of your crack-brained relatives; do not make extinguishers of old gentlemen's hats; do not be slangy, vulgar, and insulting to strangers; do not nourish vain hopes of inheriting me; and, finally, do not lose any time in leaving forever the house of your old 'fireworks' of a fellow traveler. PHILIP FOSBERRY.

* * * * *

How I got out of the house—how I got back to the station, and spent the night in a wretched inn—how I returned to town and told my enraged relations my woful tale, wherein I played such a sorry part—how my abject letter of apology was returned unread—I cannot tell. I only know old Fosberry died worth £200,000, leaving his niece sole heiress, and that I quarreled with Jack Evans about it; nor have I ever spoken to him since.

Married Secretly.

(From the Hartford Courant.)

Two years ago the son of a well known American in Bridgeport married secretly, at the age of eighteen, an Irish girl of about the same age. To please her husband, the wife renounced the Roman Catholic faith and became a Protestant. Immediately after the marriage she went to Brooklyn, while the young man remained at home, where he has continued to live ever since, his parents, meanwhile, being entirely ignorant that he had been married. A few days ago the wife died and the body was sent from Brooklyn to the parents of her husband. The arrival of the body required an explanation on the part of the husband, and this explanation was the first knowledge the parents had of the marriage.

Caught by a Kiss.

(From the Toronto Globe.)

MONTREAL, July 28.—Lately several burglars repaired to the residence of Narcisse Menard, Richmond street. After effecting an entrance, they wandered through the house collecting all the valuable clothing they could find, rolled it up, and threw it out of the window. They soon found their way into the bedroom where Menard and wife were asleep. Here they found a watch and chain, a gold ring, and several other valuables, of which they quietly took possession. The last of the burglars to leave the room had to pass by the bed where Mrs. Menard lay asleep. He paused for a moment, and then resolved to steal a kiss. He stooped down and kissed the "sleeping beauty," who was awakened. She recognized the burglar, who has since been arrested.

The Last from a Fortunate German Shoemaker

Is certainly self-explanatory:

344 Van Brunt St.,
Brooklyn, N. Y., July 25th, 1879.

The undersigned certifies that he was the holder of single number ticket No. 18,511, "Class G," in the drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery, which drew the capital prize of thirty thousand ($30,000) dollars, on Tuesday, July 8th, 1879, said ticket having cost the sum of two ($2) dollars, and that the amount was promptly paid in full on presentation of the ticket at the office of the Company in New Orleans. NICHOLAS HARTUNG.

Any further information, how and when and where, you can get by applying to M. A. Dauphin, at P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, La., or same at No. 319 Broadway, New York City. W&s

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED

STOMACH
BITTERS

It is passive suicide to permit the health to be undermined, the constitution broken, and the lease of life shortened, by nervous complaints, constipation, billousness, indigestion, headache, or intermittent and remittent fevers, when it is a fact established by unquestioned evidence that the Bitters will prevent and remove these evils. All the symptoms of lassitude and general debility speedily vanish when this invigorant is given a trial.

For sale by all Druggists and respectable Dealers generally.

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EWING AND PENDLETON.

Their Speeches at Cincinnati's Big Convention on Thursday.

The Pending Political Issues Powerfully Stated

Hon. George H. Pendleton presided over the Democratic County Convention at Cincinnati on Thursday last. We make this extract from his speech in taking the chair:

Under the pretext of preserving order at the polls a peace which has never been threatened, it has used the army to destroy freeedom of elections.

Under the pretext of protecting National voters at National elections, which a Republican Supreme Court has said do not exist, it has appointed more than ten thousand officers, and paid them more than $220,000 to secure the success of the Republican ticket.

Under the pretext of driving treason from the jury-box, it has banished impartiality and intelligence and made a mockery of justice.

An army of soldiers to keep the peace at the polls! An army of officers to electioneer at the polls! Packed juries to convict men arrested without warrant on a suspicion of intention wrongfully to vote! This is the Republican program. This is the issue which confronts you. Need I argue this issue? Monarchical Great Britain has not for two hundred years permitted an armed soldier to approach the polls. More than a hundred years ago troops were used to quell a riot at the Westminster election, and the authorities ordering them were brought to the bar of the Commons and there on their bended knees received the censure of that august tribunal. Great Britain will not permit an officer appointed by the Ministry to take part in conducting an election of a member of Parliament.

When we state the argument on the highest grounds of philosophy and experience; when we read the lesson of all history; when we demonstrate the utter unconstitutionality of such methods, we are met with the insane gibberish of Confederate Brigadiers! of starving the Government! of secession revived! of State rights leading again to war!

These are the wicked cries of more than wicked demagogues who would inflame every evil passion, would rekindle the animosities and distrust of civil war, if only thereby they may retain the power which is slipping from their grasp.

I hope no man will be deceived by them. The men who make them do not deceive themselves. They could not look each other in the face without laughing. The danger lies in the other quarter.

And side by side with this transcendent question are the great financial issues—the full remonetization and free unlimited coinage of silver, thus leading the van of the great nations which now retrace their erring steps—the issue of all money by the Government; the lifting of the burden from the bowed shoulders of labor; the solution of the pressing problem of a currency for the exchange of domestic industries, which shall bear a true relation to the currency of foreign exchanges, and not be subject to fluctuations of volume caused by the vicissitudes of other nations.

"Specie payments are resumed," they tell us. If by this they mean an equalization in value of paper and coin—an unsatisfactory, incomplete, uncertain equalization, caused by hoarding paper and placing obstacles in the way of its presentation, and selling bonds—I admit it. I am glad of it. I hope it may not be disturbed. I would do nothing to impair it. I would not have the terrible suffering of ten years utterly without result. I would not have the sacrificial offering utterly in vain. But I can never forget that, most unnecessarily, most wrongfully, this result has been attained by the martyrdom of the enterprise and energy and business and labor of the land; of the young and vigorous and audacious manhood aspiring to be rich; of the patient, drudging old age, content to live, and by the apotheosis of fixed capital and accumulated wealth.

I have just returned from the East. The whole country watches our contest. The Democrats look with intense interest and anxiety on our struggle. They pray for our success. Their hearts and hopes and warmest wishes are with us. They know our courage and energy and fidelity. They believe we will use with wisdom a success which we will win with brave effort. They foresee in our victory a still greater victory hereafter.

The Republicans are anxious too. They know they cannot wave the bloody shirt in the faces of Ewing and Rice. They know that two-thirds of the Greenback party will vote for Ewing and Rice. They affect to console themselves with the belief that Greenback men in that party will not vote for Reemelin, and hard money men will not vote for Ewing.

I told him they were mistaken—I told them the Democratic party to a man was a unit now; that every Democrat would vote the ticket because every Democrat loved his country; that Ohio Democracy was as all embracing as Ohio patriotism; that in the presence of these vital questions every Democrat in Ohio believes that the welfare of the country and the success of the Democratic party stand together—aye, gentlemen, they will stand together forever.

> "While stands the Coliseum, Rome shall stand;
> When falls the Coliseum, Rome shall fall,
> And when Rome falls, the world."

GEN. TOM EWING'S SPEECH.

During the proceedings of the convention, General Ewing was introduced and enthusiastically received. We make this telling extract from his speech:

The elections of last fall showed that a large majority of the people in all the great Northern States who had for fourteen years past trusted and confided in the Republican party, were at last awakened to the fact that that party has long since ceased to be the party of the people. [Applause.] Parties of proud achievements, like heroes, very often use their glory as the cover of foul misdeeds. [Renewed applause.] Too often the gratitude that springs from the heart of the masses for every noble and patriotic act is made but the stepping-stone to oppression and tyranny.

The Republican party conducted this Government through the war, when two millions of the Democratic and Republican youth of the North fought for and saved the Union. [Loud applause.] But since then it has so used the gratitude of the people for its service, and has so stirred up and perpetuated the passions of the war as to continue itself in power, while all its energies and all its measures were directed to fortifying itself against the very people who put it in power. [Applause.] Its course of legislation has resulted in changing very largely that condition of comparative equality that characterized our people before the war. It has resulted in massing business of all kinds—merchandise, manufactures, transportation, banking—in the hands of the very few and the very rich, breaking down the fortunes of men of small industries, destroying their business and making them, instead of independent business men, the mere hired serfs of the very rich, who have gathered to themselves the business of the country. [Applause.] And with business thus concentrated; with the control of the money in the hands of the very few, represented by over two thousand National Banks, each one the autocrat of the community in which it flourishes; and with one hundred thousand veteran Janizaries in office, they feel as if they were about ready to hold power against the will of the people. [Applause.] But the States stand untouched, or comparatively so—the States to whom our forefathers in framing the Constitution reserved the vast mass of the powers of the Government—and those States are the nurseries, the training-ground, the abodes of men devoted to popular liberty. [Applause.] We hear now the doctrine preached unknown and unheard of heretofore in Americr, that there is no such thing as State rights. The Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor characterized the cheers that went up at a Democratic meeting, composed very largely of soldiers, in Zanesville, where I was pleading for the reserved rights of the States as the rebel yell. A man dare no longer, in the face of these double extra patriots, stand up for that very form of government for which the best blood of the North was shed. [Applause.]

Gentlemen, I repudiate and spurn this new-fangled loyalty—[Applause and cries of "Good! good!"] As a Union soldier, proud of my service and unwilling to surrender one jot or tittle of the just results of the war, I denounce this effort to impair the reserved rights and liberties of the States as moral treason to the Republic. [Loud applause.] The war was fought on the solemn pledge of the Crittenden resolutions, which passed Congress with scarce a dissenting vote, immediately before the first battle of Bull Run. What did those resolutions say the purpose of the war was? They said that it was a war not for the purpose of conquest or subjugation, but solely to preserve the Union, with all the liberty, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired. [Applause.] On the faith of that pledge was poured out every drop of patriotic blood shed from Bull Run to Appomatox. The inspiration of that pledge raised all our armies; it was the soul of all. It glowed in every camp fire; and thundered from every gun. It was our cloud by day, our pillar of fire by night. It was, under God, the power of the war, and bore aloft our flag after every defeat and won us all our victories. [Applause.]

SENATOR WALLACE INTERVIEWED.

The Real Issues of the Day in National Politics.

A *Herald* reporter interviewed Senator Wallace recently in New York. In answer to a question as to the real issues, he said:

"Home rule and finance. Local government is our aim, and it is really the only living issue at present before the people. A government 'of the people by the people' is what we want and must have. Electors in their several districts and localities must be free to vote as they like and must be relieved from the presence and force of Federal influence and dictation. Finance will take care of itself. The country is now prosperous. In another year it will be more so. And by that time commerce will have so regulated the money question that it will have completely disappeared. That is, all the apparent difficulties in the way will have settled down into a natural channel. Our time resembles in a great measure that of Jefferson and Hamilton. In 1800 and 1801 the public mind was filled with similar questions to those now demanding solution at our hands. If we remain true and steadfast to that principle of the nation for itself we must win, but we cannot in any other way. A man must be at liberty to vote the way he wishes and must be free to talk aloud to his friend on election day on what he considers his rights and privileges without being afraid that a marshal or other Federal officer will put his hand upon his shoulder and move him off. Local government, or, as it is sometimes called, 'home rule,' is what the country wants and what we will give it. The people have grown impatient at the incessant thrusting of the Federal arm into their local matters, and are determined to destroy this advancing system of centralization. They look with a jealous eye on the increasing influence of massed capital, and are getting restive at the influence of huge monopolies."

"Then you think the application of the home rule system will satisfactorily arrange all these difficulties?"

"I do. The people will then feel and see they are governing themselves and not being governed by privileged classes. They will understand their own needs in every section and quarter of the country and apply the proper remedy. Let any man go back to Jefferson and Hamilton and read the arguments put forward then by both and he will see and understand by what Jefferson said what is now the substantial issue."

Olives in California.

(From the San Francisco Alta.)

It seems probable that California is to have an olive excitement. The table grape, the wine grape, the raisin grape the English walnut, the almond and the orange has each had its season for planting extensively, and each has failed to come up to the expectation of its advocates because of some disease, destructive insects, fitness for very limited areas of soil or climate, or high expense in preparing the product for the market. We have long claimed, and still believe, that the olive deserves relatively more favor in California than any other plant, because it will bear valuable crops on poor soil, with less attention. It ought to cover hillsides that are now worthless. It requires no irrigation, will grow on clay or rocky soil without cultivation, and will begin to bear in four or five years, though it will not come into full bearing till ten years old. Last week Elwood Cooper, of Santa Barbara, brought to San Francisco 1,000 gallons of well clarified olive oil. Mr. Cooper has found a little trouble in disposing of his oil. He wants $12 a case of a dozen bottles, whereas the imported article (adulterated with oils made from mustard, cotton or grape seed, peanuts or lard—and in many instances the liquid does not contain a particle of olive oil—can be had for for $9. Mr. Cooper has 6,000 trees, some of them seven years old, and these produce twenty gallons of berries each on an average in a good year, and one gallon of oil is obtained from seven of berries. Trees ten years old in a good soil will average fifty gallons of berries in a good year, but sometimes will yield 150 gallons. After a good crop the tree usually takes a year's rest, so that its good years alternate. The whole yield from a mature orchard may be set down at 200 gallons of oil to an acre, and of this fifty gallons may be deducted to pay for gathering the berries and making and marketing the oil.

Equal to the Emergency.

(Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette.)

The colored people of Dorsey county have prayed very earnustly for rain. The leading church engaged in this species of orson labor, not considering itself well enough supplied with members, sent over into an adjoining county and borrowed a few, agreeing to pay a heavy interest in hymn books. Even this failed, but the cow of emergency was taken by the horns when the preacher issued the following proclamation: "We'se bound for to have enough members in dis church for to meet de occasion, and I hereby sets my hand and seal to de artikle what says 'all collured persons, respectable or otherwise, in dis county, and all de counties jinin, is declared members of dis church till after de next rain."

Chairman Miller.

(Philadelphia Commonwealth.)

We were the colleague of Mr. Miller in the State Legislature during the sessions of 1856–'7, and of course had full opportunity to know him. He is an honest man, a true Democrat, and has, as he deserves, the respect of all who know him. We congratulate Mr. Miller on the confidence that has thus been reposed in him. While we see plainly that our new Chairman has a most difficult task before him, one that will demand earnest, constant, intelligent effort, clear, bold, outspoken appeals to the Democracy, we hope that he will be able to make such arrangements that the organization of the *townships* of the State shall be perfect and complete. This will require great effort.

Be Wise and Happy.

If you will stop all your extravagant and wrong notions in doctoring yourself and families with expensive doctors or humbug cure-alls, that do harm always, and use only nature's simple remedies for all your ailments—you will be wise, well and happy, and save great expense. The greatest remedy for this, the great, wise and good will tell you, is Hop Bitters—rely on it. See another column. 30

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POND'S EXTRACT.

THE GREAT VEGETABLE PAIN DESTROYER AND SPECIFIC FOR INFLAMMATION AND HEMORRHAGES.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia. No other preparation has cured so many cases of these distressing complaints as the **Extract.** Our **Plaster** is invaluable in these diseases, Lumbago, Pains in Back or Side, &c. **Pond's Extract Ointment** (50 cents) for use when removal of clothing is inconvenient, is a great help in relieving inflammatory cases.

Hemorrhages. Bleeding from the Lungs Stomach, Nose, or from any cause, is speedily controlled and stopped. Our **Nasal Syringes (25 cents) and Inhalers** (50 cents) are great aids in arresting internal bleeding.

Diphtheria and Sore Throat. Use the **Extract** promptly. It is a sure cure. Delay is dangerous.

Catarrh. The **Extract** is the only specific for this disease. Cold in Head, &c. Our **"Catarrh Cure,"** specially prepared to meet serious cases, contains all the curative properties of the **Extract**; our **Nasal Syringe** is invaluable for use in Catarrhal affections, is simple and inexpensive.

Sores, Ulcers, Wounds, Sprains & Bruises. It is healing, cooling and cleansing. Use our **Ointment** in connection with the **Extract**; it will aid in healing, softening and in keeping out the air.

Burns and Scalds. For allaying heat and pain it is unrivaled, and should be kept in every family, ready for use in case of accidents. A dressing of our **Ointment** will aid in healing and prevent scars.

Inflamed or Sore Eyes. It can be used without the slightest fear of harm, quickly allaying all inflammation and soreness without pain.

Earache, Toothache, and Faceache. When the **Extract** is used according to directions, its effect is simply wonderful.

Piles, Blind, Bleeding or Itching. It is the greatest known remedy; rapidly curing when other medicines have failed. **Pond's Extract Medicated Paper** for closet use, is a preventive against Chafing and Piles. Our **Ointment** is of great service where the removal of clothing is inconvenient.

For Broken Breast & Sore Nipples. The **Extract** is so cleanly and efficacious that mothers who have once used it will never be without it. Our **Ointment** is the best emollient that can be applied.

Female Complaints. No physician need be called in for the majority of female diseases if the **Extract** is used. Full directions accompany each bottle.

CAUTION.

Pond's Extract Has been imitated. The genuine has the words **"Pond's Extract"** blown in the glass, and our trade-mark on surrounding wrapper. None other is genuine. Always insist on having **Pond's Extract.** Take no other preparation. It is NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

Price of Pond's Extract, Toilet Articles and Specialities.

POND'S EXTRACT.....50c, $1 00 and $1 75			
Toilet Cream	$1 00	Catarrh Cure	75
Dentifrice	50	Plaster	
Lip Salve	25	Inhaler	50
Toilet Soap (3 cakes)	50	Nasal Syringe	25
Ointment	50	Medicated Paper	15

PREPARED ONLY BY
POND'S EXTRACT CO.,
New York and London.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
se23:MWF&W-nm

POND'S EXTRACT,
Wholesale and retail, at Jos. Fleming's Drug Store, 84 Market Street. Sent by mail upon receipt of $1.

THE GENUINE
DR. C. McLANE'S
Celebrated American
WORM SPECIFIC
OR
VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and lead-en-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,
DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE
will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper.

—:o:—

DR. C. McLANE'S
LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Insist upon having the genuine Dr. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

$10 TO $25 PER DAY to Farmers' Sons and other energetic young men to sell an article as STAPLE as COFFEE, to Farmers and others in their own neighborhoods. Particulars Free. Address—THE CENTENNIAL CO., St Louis, Mo. nov13:1yW

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STILL AT THE FRONT!

J. H. JOHNSTON,
Great Western Gun Works,
169 SMITHFIELD STREET.

SUMMER SPORTS!

ARCHERY } A full line of improved Patent Folding Bows, Arrows, Targets, Quivers, &c., at VERY LOW PRICES.

GLASS BALLS AND TRAPS. All the best Traps in use, and Rough Glass and Feather Balls, at prices that defy competition.

PARLOR AND TARGET RIFLES.

TENTS, HAMMOCKS.

FISHING TACKLE. A splendid assortment of Rods, Lines, Flies, Hooks, Snoods, Bait, Seines, Nets and other fine Tackle.

GUNS, RIFLES, REVOLVERS. ALL THE LATE STYLES of Breech Loading Double and Single Breech Loading Shot Guns Winchester, Remington, Stern's, Wesson, and the French Flobert Rifles. Caps, Powder, Shot, Wads, Shells, Cartridges, and Smith and Wesson, Colt and other makes of Revolvers, from $1 to $25 each. Price Lists sent free. Call at the old stand.

J. H. JOHNSTON,
69 Smithfield street.

N. B.—Guns and Revolvers repaired. Guns and Tents for hire. We aim to keep everything in the sporting line, and will sell at bottom prices. my12:AD&W

RUPTURE

Skillfully Treated for a Radical Cure with the most approved mechanical appliances, at

McGUIRE'S
Truss and Bandage Establishment,
33 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Second Floor, McClintock Building.

A large assortment of Shoulder Braces, Abdominal and Pile Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Knee Caps, Anklets, Belts, Suspensories, &c., constantly in stock at the lowest prices. Private apartments with experienced assistants in charge. Examination free. Send for rules for measurement, prices, &c. Remember name and number, avoiding inexperienced catch-penny humbugs. Open Daily, 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., Sunday, from 2 to 6 P. M. jy7:eM&Wtf-AD-R

ONE DOLLAR WILL BUY THE
Eighmie Patent Shirt,
The Finest and Cheapest Dress Shirt Made in the World.

This wonderful invention gives a bosom handsome shape and latest style, and is so placed upon the Shirt that it can be worn for a week without a break or wrinkle. Made from 2100 Linen, Wamsutta Muslin, and bosom lined with heavy Butcher Linen. Every bosom guaranteed to outwear the Shirt.

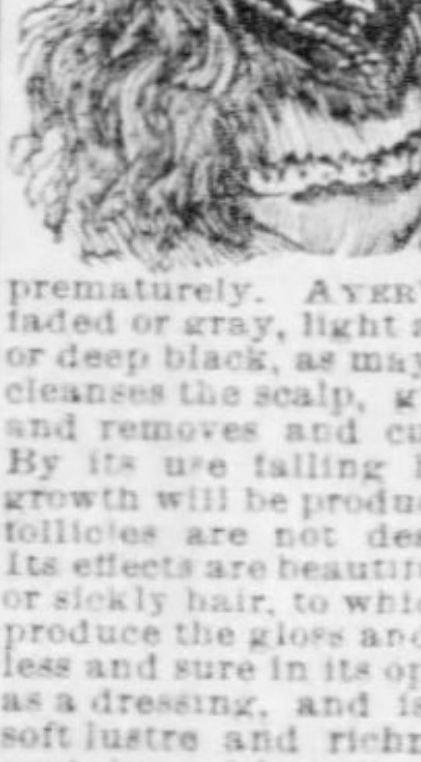
75c will buy Ballou's French Yoke Shirt, linen bosom.

25c will buy two 4-ply Linen Collars, or Celluloid Collar, or Black Silk Folded Tie, or one dozen White Ties, or Summer Shirt, or pair of Drawers, or regular made fancy Half Hose.

LONG REEL BLUE MIX YARN, 10c a cut. Berlin Zephyr, 10c a lap.

Ribbons, Ties, Ruchings, Edgings, Laces and Notions at prices to suit the times.

J. D. CARLISLE,
Agent for Abdominal Corsets and Demorest's Patterns,
Cor. Fifth Avenue and Liberty Street.
TTS



AYER'S HAIR VIGOR.

Various Causes—advancing years, care, sickness, disappointment, and hereditary predisposition—all operate to turn the hair gray, and either of them inclines it to shed prematurely. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR will restore faded or gray, light and red hair to a rich brown or deep black, as may be desired. It softens and cleanses the scalp, giving it a healthy action and removes and cures dandruff and humors. By its use falling hair is checked, and a new growth will be produced in all cases where the follicles are not destroyed or glands decayed Its effects are beautifully shown on trashy, weak, or sickly hair, to which a few applications will produce the gloss and freshness of youth. Harmless and sure in its operation, it is incomparable as a dressing, and is especially valued for the soft lustre and richness of tone it imparts. It contains neither oil nor dye, and will not soil or color white cambric; yet it lasts long on the hair, and keeps it fresh and vigorous. FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS. ap10:1w&W-3

GREAT
Closing Out Sale
Of all kinds of Spring and Summer
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Slippers and Walking Shoes,
Regardless of Cost, to make Room for Fall Goods, at
JOHN KALBFELLS'
Central Shoe House
138 SMITHFIELD STREET,
es&Wtf PITTSBURGH, PA.

$100 INVESTED, EARNED **$1,358**

Profit in 13 days, on a recent turn of the market, by the new system of protective time options for operating stocks in Wall St. Larger or smaller investments pay proportionately as well or better, by the positive rules for "safety and success," on which this system is based. It is worthy the closest investigation of all who desire to make money more rapidly and securely than by any method of stock operations hitherto known. Full explanation and much valuable financial information on application to Messrs. ITHAMAR DIBBELL & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 19 Broad St., N. Y. City. jy5:TTS&W1m

$10 to $1000 Invested in Wall St. Stocks makes fortunes every month. Book sent free explaining everything. Address BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 17 Wall St., N. Y. se28:TTS&W1y

Pennsylvania Female College,
EAST END, PITTSBURGH.

A first-class College for women. Educational standard high. Advantages complete. Most delightful situation in the whole country. Terms quite moderate. Opens SEPTEMBER 10TH.

Address MISS HELEN E. PELLETREAU, Acting President.
jy23:ws&W2m

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. my24:1yW

FREE NEW and Scientific cure for Nervous Debility, without Medicine, from whatever cause. Mailed free. *Electro-Chemical Pad Co.*, P. O. box 3329, N. Y. mh22:11tW

$66 a week in your own town. Towns and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. my24:1yW

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"MUST BE SOLD,"
A Full Line of Summer
BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS,
Low Walking Shoes and Slippers,
AT
G. D. SIMEN'S.

Infants' Newport Kid Button	2 to 5	50c
Children's " " "	4 to 7	65c
" Goat Ankle Ties	7 to 10	65c
" Kid Newport Ties	7 to 10	85c
" Peb. Newport Button	7 to 10	85c
Misses' Peb. Goat Slippers	11 to 2	75c
" Grain Slippers	11 to 2	65c
Children's Grain Button Shoes	7 to 10	85c
Misses' " " "	11 to 2	$1 00
Ladies' Lasting Slippers	3 to 8	50c
" Kid Slippers	2 to 7	75c
" " Button Walking Shoes		$1 00
" " Tie Walking Shoes		1 00
" Peb. Goat Ties		1 00
" " " Button		2 00
" Lasting Lace and Cong. Gaiters		1 00
" Peb. Goat Button Shoes		1 50
" Kid Button Shoes		2 00
" French Kid Button Shoes		3 25
" Peb. Goat Side Lace		1 50
" " " High Lace Shoes		1 50
" Bright Grain Lace Shoes		1 00
" Peb. and Kid Foxed Button Gaiters	$1 00 and	1 25
" Lasting Kid Foxed Button Gaiters		1 50
Boys' and Youths' Gaiters		1 00
" B. Calf Sewed Button Shoes		1 50
Men's Working Shoes	85c and	1 00
" Seamless Plough Shoes		1 25
" B. Calf Low Walking Shoes		1 50
" Fine Calf and Mor. Low Shoes	$2 &	2 50
" A. Calf Congress Gaiters		1 25
" B. Calf Button Shoes	6 to 10	2 00
" Fine Calf Button Shoes	$2 50 and	3 00
" Genuine Calf Boots		2 25
" Working Boots	$1 75 and	2 00
" Fine Calf Boots		3 00
" " " Dress Boots, sewed		3 50

And many odd lots and sizes at and below cost.

78 OHIO STREET, Allegheny.
mh1:SMW-bt&W

GRAFF. HUGUS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
Fiery Furnace,

For Heating Dwellings, Churches, &c.

NEW IMPROVED
BOSTON RANGE.
The Cheapest and Best and Most Popular Rang in the Market. Also Manufacturers of the
CONFIDENCE AND COLUMBIA
COOK STOVES!
PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES.
LAUNDRY STOVES.
Fine Grate Fronts and Fenders.
fting Shaker Grate, Old's Patent.
Agitating Grates, Larkins' Patent.
Marbleized Cast Iron Mantels
206 AND 208
Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
eod

Higher Education for Ladies.
PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE.
Elegant Buildings, Twenty-Three Teachers, Seven Distinct Schools.

Ten Teachers in the Conservatory of Music connected with the College. **Charges less than any school in the United States affording equal advantages and accommodations.** Twenty-fifth year opens September 3d. Send to Rev. I. C. PERSHING, D. D., Pittsburgh, Pa., for a catalogue. jy31:eod6w&W1m

Authorized by the Commonwealth of Ky.
11TH
Popular Monthly Drawing of the
Commonwealth Distribution Co.
AT MACAULEY'S THEATRE,
In the City of Louisville, on
SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1879.

The Drawing will be supervised by men of undoubted character and standing, and ticket-holders, agents and clubs are respectfully requested to send on representatives with proper credentials to examine into the Drawing.

A New Era in the History of LOTTERIES.

GRAND AND UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF THE NEW FEATURES.

Every ticket-holder can be his own supervisor, call out his number and see it placed in the wheel.

The Management call attention to the grand opportunity presented of obtaining for only $2, any of

THE FOLLOWING PRIZES.

1 Prize		$30,000
1 Prize		10,000
1 Prize		5,000
10 Prizes,	$1,000 each	10,000
20 Prizes,	500 each	10,000
100 Prizes,	100 each	10,000
200 Prizes,	50 each	10,000
600 Prizes,	20 each	12,000
1,000 Prizes,	10 each	10,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
9 Prizes,	$300 each	$2,700
9 Prizes,	200 each	1,800
9 Prizes,	100 each	900
1,960 Prizes,		$112,400

Whole Tickets, $2. Half Tickets, $1. 27 Tickets, $50. 55 Tickets, $100.

All applications for club rates should be made to the home office.

Remit by Postoffice Money Order, registered letter, bank draft, or express. Full list of drawing published in Louisville Courier-Journal and New York Herald, and mailed to all ticket-holders. For tickets and information address T. J. COMMERFORD, Sec'y, Courier-Journal Building, Louisville, Ky., or 163 Broadway, New York. au4:TTS-BC&W:tau28

FARM GRIST MILLS AND CORN-SHELLERS. Over 25,000 Now in Use. Every machine guarantee to give satisfaction, or no pay. Price of mills, $12; Shellers, $5. Every Farmer should have them. Send for illustrated circulars and terms to agents. Address—LIVINGSTON & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa. jy5:1yW)

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. my24:1yW

POLITICAL.

☞ **DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.**

The Democratic voters of Allegheny county will meet at their usual places of holding Primary Elections on SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 16, 1879, for the purpose of choosing Delegates to the Democratic County Convention, to be held at Pittsburgh, at the Court House, on TUESDAY, AUGUST 19, at 10 o'clock A. M. Primaries in the city districts to be held between the hours of 5 and 7 o'clock P. M., and those in country districts between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock P. M. Each undivided district is entitled to two delegates, and in divided districts each election precinct to one delegate. Each delegate is earnestly requested to make out a list of Democrats, with their respective postoffice addresses, and bring it with him to the Convention. This is very important, as the issues which divide the political parties are fully and ably set forth in printed speeches of members of Congress and others, and it is desirable that these documents should be freely distributed.

By order of County Committee.

SAMUEL F. PATTERSON, Chairman.
JOSEPH HAYS, } Of Committee on
W. J. LANGFITT, } Convention.
au6:ew2t au9:2tW

☞ **FOR CORONER.**
J. G. ROLSHOUSE,
OF McCANDLESS TOWNSHIP.
Subject to decision of Democratic County Convention. my20:d&Wtc

☞ **FOR JURY COMMISSIONER,**
N. R. WHISTON,
THIRD WARD, ALLEGHENY,
Subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. jy19:tc

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **A CARD.—TO ALL WHO** are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City. no25:eod&Wno30-1y

☞ **DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND** AVENUE, between WOOD and MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience o over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low and cures certain, or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Disease of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

☞ **DR. WHITTIER, 302 PENN** STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to afford reliable special treatment in all private diseases, SPERMATORRHŒA, or SEMINAL WEAKNESS and IMPOTENCY, LOSS OF SEXUAL VIGOR, caused by abuses or indiscretion, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF THE MIND AND BODY, &c.; also, GONORRHŒA, GLEET, STRICTURE, URINARY COMPLAINTS and SYPHILIS (all forms), are perfectly cured, and blood poisons eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate, as diploma at office shows. A life-time experience and his purest medicines cure thousands of cases after others fail. Consultation and correspondence private and free; pamphlet for stamp; call or write.

Office Hours—9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays, 10 A. M. to 1 only.

MARRIAGE AND HEALTH GUIDE, 144 pages, illustrated—a book for private, careful reading. Price 25 cents.

☞ **EXECUTORS' NOTICE—** Letters testamentary on the estate of THOMAS McLAUGHLIN, deceased, late of Findley township, Allegheny county, Pa., having been granted the undersigned, all persons owing said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment and those having claims against said decedent's estate will present the same, duly authenticated to

W. J. McLAUGHLIN, } Executors.
JEREMIAH MEEK, }
August 4th, 1879. au9:6tW

☞ **UPON THE WILL OF ROBERT JOHNSTON, SR.,** deceased, late of Upper St. Clair township, letters testamentary have been issued to me as executor, to whom all persons having claims against the estate are notified to present them without delay, and to whom all debts due the estate must be paid.

ROBERT JOHNSTON, Executor,
je21:6tW Upper St. Clair P. O.

☞ **ESTATE OF COL. ALEX'R** Carnahan, deceased.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the will of Colonel Alexander Carnahan, late of Union township, Allegheny county, Pa., have been granted to the undersigned executors named in said will. All persons indebted to said estate will please make payment, and all having claims will present them, without delay, to the undersigned.

GEORGE S. CARNAHAN,
Union township, Allegheny county.
DAVID T. CARNAHAN,
Oil City, Pa.
R. B. CARNAHAN,
160 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Executors.
July 15, 1879. jy15-1td jy19-6tW

☞ **NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** by the Association styled the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Sharpsburg that application will be made in three months hereafter for letters patent incorporating said Association. The name and style shall be "The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Sharpsburg;" the location shall be at Sharpsburg, Allegheny county, Pa. The specific object of the Association corporate is to transact banking business. The capital stock shall be fifty thousand dollars, this notice given and application to be made under Act of Assembly of May 13, 1876.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK OF SHARPSBURG.
JULY 19, 1879. jy19:3mW

OLD TEA HOUSE.
TEAS,
A SPECIALTY.

PICNIC GOODS!
READY FOR USE.

Libby, McNeil & Libby's Corned Beef, 2 lb cans 32c, 4 lb cans 64c, 6 lb cans	95c
Beef Tongue, 2 lb cans, per can	85c
Pickled Lambs' Tongues, per jar	45c
Pickled Oysters (Shriver's), per jar	70c
Cove Oysters (full weight), 12 cans for	$1 00
Lunch Ham, per can 35c, 3 for	1 00
Lunch Tongue, per can	40c
Eagle Brand Condensed Milk, per can	23c
French Sardines, 8 cans for	$1 00
Boston Baked Beans, per can	20c
Boned Chicken and Boned Turkey, each per can	60c

J. R. JENKINS, 28 FIFTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.
eod

DR. S. J. HAYES,
DENTIST,
No. 255 PENN AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

N. B.—Call or write and make your engagements previous to coming to have your work done, as my time is usually engaged in advance. jy4:1yd&W

WANTED—THE HEIRS OF CAROLINE WEBER, nee SCHREINER, from Vienna, who was born 1828, emigrated 1847, and married in Pittsburgh in 1849 or thereabouts The papers in this case, which involves 7,500 Austrian guilders, have been referred to me.

MAX SCHAMBERG, Consul, &c.,
131 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF SECOND-HAND Boilers in good order, ranging from 24 to 42 inches diameter and from 10 to 28 feet double flued and cylinder. Boiler Inspector's certificate of test with each boiler. Also a large stock of new boilers on hand. Repairing done promptly at the West Point Boiler Works, No. 18 Water street. ap4:tfAW R. MUNROE

$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. my3:W1y

$77 a month and expenses guaranteed to Agents. Outfit free. SHAW & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE. fel:1yr-W

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER, NO. 302 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to afford reliable special treatment in all PRIVATE, NERVOUS and URINARY DISEASES. Cures warranted. SPERMATORRHŒA or seminal weakness resulting from SELF-ABUSE or other causes, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, DESPONDECY, DIZZINESS, DIMNESS OF SIGHT, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF MIND AND BODY; also IMPOTENCY, LOSS OF SEXUAL POWER, STERILITY, &c., unfiting the victim for business or marriage, and rendering life miserable, are perfectly cured in shortest time, insuring permanent relief.

GONORRHŒA, GLEET, STRICTURE, ORCHITIS, all urinary diseases, and SYPHILIS (all forms), consisting of SKIN ERUPTIONS, ULCERS IN THE MOUTH, THROAT or on OTHER PARTS OF THE BODY, are thoroughly cured, and BLOOD POISON perfectly eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate of medicine and surgery, as his diploma at the office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with the purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquire great skill The establishment is central and retired and so arranged that patients see the Doctor only. Consultation and correspondence private and free. Pamphlet sent SEALED for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Office hours 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. only. **MARRIAGE AND HEALTH GUIDE,** 144 pages, fine illustrations. Price 25 cents. A private instructor for the married, or those about to marry, relating to the wonders and mysteries of the sexual system. About reproduction, impediments to marriage—causes, consequences. A book for everybody's private, careful reading. Sold at office, or sent by mail securely sealed on receipt of price in money or postage stamps. Address, DR. WHITTIER, 302 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PROF. HARRIS' RADICAL CURE FOR SPERMATTORHŒA.
—THE—
"SEMINAL PASTILLE"

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ISSUES OF VITAL MOMENT.

The Important Battle That is to Be Fought in Pennsylvania.

The People Face to Face With the Question Whether They Will Continue to Submit to the Rule of the Ring and the Domination of the Corporations.

The Democratic Party's Purpose to Crush These Evils.

[New York Sun.]

HARRISBURG, August 2.—The two parties in Pennsylvania have nominated their candidates, made their platforms, and taken their positions for one of the most important battles ever fought in the State. It is important because it is likely to determine the attitude in 1880 of a Commonwealth whose electoral vote is second only to that of New York. The success of the Democratic ticket this fall would make this the debatable ground of the Presidential election, and change all the conditions of next year's conflict.

And never were the issues plainer. It is really not a contest between the Republican and Democratic parties, but between the ring and the people. Mr. Butler is in no sense the nominee of the Republican party; he was appointed the candidate by Cameron, Kemble and Quay. If elected he will be their servant and do their will. The appearance of unanimity in the convention was effected by the trades, threats and promises of the ring, who in Butler get a man of their own making, with a fresh brand on him, and at the same time satisfy Chester county and keep it out of the way of Quay, who is to succeed Wallace in the United States Senate.

Mr. Barr, on the contrary, was nominated by the Democratic people. The swell was from below, and carried everything before it. There was not the slightest trace of management in the Convention. There was no "base politician" near, no slate, no caucuses, and no wire pulling. The delegates came there for Barr and for an old-fashioned Democratic platform, and they did their business with a sober earnestness which has not been witnessed in any Convention of either party for many years. All factions are satisfied. For once the people have had their way, and the lukewarmness and divisions in the party, which the enemy had hoped to see, will not appear in the campaign. The small cloud which rose on the horizon in the direction of Philadelphia floated harmlessly away, and the rival organizations there are equally content with the nominee and the principles on which he stands.

There has not been a time since the war when the Democracy could not have carried the State upon issues squarely defined against the corrupt Ring, which has ruled us so despotically and plundered us so ruthlessly. Those issues are now made so clearly that every child must understand them, and it is safe to say that the men who shall vote the Republican ticket in November will do so because they like to be robbed and abused, and do not want to see the Government reformed. It is difficult to believe, and yet true, that there are taxpayers whose blind partisan passions are so devilish that they would rather suffer the miseries of serfdom to the basest and most rapacious Ring than owe their deliverance to a political organization to which they have been opposed. These men will have no excuse of ignorance or misapprehension this time. They must vote flatly in favor of the four million steal and ratify the corruptions practised to pass the bill; vote in favor of the corporations overriding the Constitution of the State, and crushing out the business of the people; vote against reforming the criminal mismanagement of the State Treasury, and in favor of the Ring system of embezzlement; and finally, to make their humiliation perfect, they must vote generally against "honest men in office," or they must vote the Democratic ticket. There is no middle ground. The National candidate, nominated by a few demented persons at Altoona, has no chance whatever.

The Democratic Convention denounced the recent attempt, under the management of ruling Republican leaders, to debauch the Legislature, and plunder the people of $4,000,000, to be divided between the Ring and the Pennsylvania railroad. But when Mr. Wolfe appeared in the Republican Convention, and offered a resolution declaring that "in view of recent developments in connection with the Riot bill," the Republican party favored "honest men in office." Kemble's attorney browbeat and insulted him from the chair; he was gagged and kicked, and his resolution thrown out with contempt. They thus said explicitly that "in view" of the conduct of Kemble, Quay and Magee, who managed the Riot bill, they did not want honest men in office; they wanted dishonest men, Ring men, those very men who debauched the Legislature. Those men were running that Convention, and Mr. Wolfe, with his unfortunate prejudices against bribery and grand larceny, was a very unwelcome guest. Their State Committee is unblushingly organized of the same material. Hooten, who was set up to apply the gag to Wolfe, is Chairman, and Sam Barr, Cameron's private secretary, and "Chris" Magee, the colleague of Quay and Kemble in the Riot bill job, are the Secretaries. Surely the taxpayer who desires "honest men in office" cannot vote this ticket. The issue thus made on the Riot bill and official integrity ought to be worth thousands of votes to the Democratic party.

In 1873, a convention, composed of the best men of all parties, framed a new constitution, which was submitted to the people. The great question was how to regulate and restrain the great corporations which had been created by the State, and were now, like the dogs of Actæon, devouring it. The instruments, among other radical reforms, provided that henceforth railroad companies should confine themselves to their legitimate business as common carriers; they should charge the same rates for local as for through freights; they should not discriminate against the trade and industries of the State to which they owed their existence; there should be no inside rings or Credit Mobilier arrangements for building, supplying, or operating the roads; no fast freight lines or express companies composed of directors and officials; and the "free pass" system, by which newspapers, conventions, the Legislature, and even courts, were corruptly controlled, was abolished. On account of this and other valuable reforms, the treasury ring, the Pennsylvania railroad and their allies—the Camerons, Mackey, Kemble, Errett, Quay, Magee, with the Hartranft administration—bitterly opposed the new constitution. It was a direct issue with the ring, and the constitution was adopted by nearly 150,000 majority.

The people innocently supposed that they had cured all their ills and redressed all their grievances when they fixed these obvious principles in the fundamental law of the State. But the railroads went on as before. They regarded their charters as contracts with the State, which could not be altered without the assent of both parties; and so the Constitution which "governs all else within our borders" was no law to them. They set themselves above it and defied it. The inside rings of managers continued to rob their stockholders, and the public also, and to discriminate against Pennsylvania industries to the very point of destruction, just as they had done before, and last winter undertook to pass the "four million steal" by the old appliances and with the same cool impudence that characterized such former raids as the "nine million steal," the repeal of the tonnage tax, and the sale of the public works.

Now, the Democrats say all this must cease; the corporations must accept and obey the Constitution. They made this demand in their platform of 1877, upon which they carried the State, and they repeat it in their platform of this year. It says, turn these corporations out of the lobbies of the Legislature; pass no act of any description for their relief or accommodation, but let them be regarded as "objects of the utmost vigilance and jealousy by both Legislature and people," so long as they spurn and trample upon our Constitution. How long would they hold out under this pressure? Some of them have already succumbed, and the great offenders would soon be compelled to do likewise. With this Democratic rule in operation, the Pennsylvania Company might last winter have seen fit to accept the Constitution and agree to cease its deadly oppressions of our people, before it sent Quay, Kemble and Magee to Harrisburg to corrupt our representatives and transfer $4,000,000 from the treasury to its depleted coffers.

The Ring managers perceived that upon this plank, requiring the corporations to submit to the Constitution, the Democracy were likely to carry the State, and they inserted in their platform a mild, gingerly, unsubstantial resolution, favoring such "legislation as will prevent unlawful and unconstitutional discriminations in freights by the carrying companies of the country." They propose nothing practical or practicable. They spread themselves in words over the whole "country," instead of confining themselves to the State, where they have the administration and the Legislature, and the power to apply the remedy—a remedy which they have persistently refused in all forms to the oil interests, and, indeed, to all others. The Democratic proposition is definite, practical, and radical, and suggests the means of its own enforcement. The abused people do not intend to be referred to the Legislature, which has repeatedly spurned their petitions, which is Republican in both branches, and is therefore owned and controlled by the very corporations whose extortions it is desired to check. It is a very simple remedy—this demand that the company shall obey the law of the land. No new "legislation," got up for a "delusion and a snare," by Kemble, Quay and Magee, is required. The Constitution was framed with a special view to the correction of these almost intolerable evils, and the moment it is accepted and obeyed by the carriers all just complaint must cease, the oil regions will be released from the cruel grasp of a monopoly which is crushing out the life of business, every city and county in the State will feel an instant relief, and the railways themselves will begin to gather the profits which now go to the parasite companies and inside rings in the shape of "special rates," "rebates," and the enormous gains of the "fast lines." There is no city, county, town, village or locality, and scarcely a man, woman or child in the State not directly interested in the enforcement of this most reasonable demand of the Democratic party. Every man that ships or receives a pound of freight, every manufacturer, farmer or shopkeeper, every woman that burns a lamp, or has a cook stove in which she uses coal, whose principal cost when dumped at her door is the unlawful and extortionate freight charge of the Pennsylvania road, can calculate his or her immediate interest in dollars and cents, and when the calculation is fairly made, it will be seen that this unconstitutional tax amounts to no small proportion of the whole cost of living in this Ring-ridden Commonwealth. It cannot be doubted that when the question has been thoroughly ventilated, and the people come to understand it, they will flock to the support of the party which proposes the remedy, as they did originally to the support of the Constitution itself.

Again: The Ring management of the State treasury has for years been a scandal and a reproach to the State. They scarcely attempted to conceal their methods. It is acknowledged on all sides, as it has been repeatedly proved before committees and in courts of justice, that they treated the public moneys as their own; loaned them to their friends without interest, or to others with interest, which they appropriated to their own use; and that their party expenses, including Senatorial elections and the annual fraud in Philadelphia, have been regularly paid from these unlawful accretions on the public moneys. Five years ago a legislative committee of investigation, which shut its eyes to everything but what it was literally forced to see, was compelled to report that up to that time, and in that way alone, no less than $1,200,000 had been stolen and dissipated. The gentlemen who ran this so-called Republican Convention the other day, Cameron, Kemble and Quay, Mackey only being dead—are the survivors of the Ring of whom history makes this indisputable record. But the Democratic party proposes that these practices shall cease, and has nominated Mr. Barr express to put a stop to them. The Convention put this pledge in the form of the following resolution, regularly reported from the committee and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in D. O. Barr, this day nominated for State Treasurer, we present a candidate entitled to the confidence of the people; one who, if elected, will keep the public moneys safely, make known his places of deposit, hold his books and papers open to inspection, and preserve the Commonwealth from any repetition of the systematic embezzlements of interest and other spoliations which marked the long and scandalous career of the Republican Treasury Ring.

On this subject, of course, the Ring Convention was silent as the grave. How could it have been otherwise when it had already declared, in disposition of the Wolfe resolution, against "honest men in office?" The Ring wished to regain possession of the treasury only to plunder it, and abuse the power of the office as before. Their refusal to respond to the loud challenge of the Democracy can mean only the one thing: they intend to continue "the systematic embezzlements of interest and other spoliations" which marked their previous career. No party was ever before placed by the necessities of immoral leaders in an attitude of such marked and open hostility to the people.

These are the State issues upon which the Democracy will carry Pennsylvania in November. They were never drawn so clearly before, and the fighting was never pushed on any of them as it will be this time. I place them foremost here, because they will be foremost in the campaign, and being so, there can be no doubt on which side a decent, self-respecting and moderately frugal people will cast the majority of their ballots.

On national questions the two parties occupy about the same positions here as in New York. The Republicans "point with pride" to the dead past; endeavor to eke out an unjustifiable existence on the glory achieved by a departed generation; endorse the Presidential frauds, favor bayonet elections, go in for the banks and monied corporations, and talk about an honest currency, which they forgot entirely in their platform of last year. The platform is composed of rotten and worm-eaten timbers, which are not fit to support any party in this year of our Lord 1879, when the people have the important concerns of to-day to look after.

The Democracy, on the other hand, pronounce with uncommon emphasis for a free ballot, and denounce Hayes as "the representative of a conspiracy only," whose attempt to surround the ballot boxes "with troops and deputy marshals to intimidate and obstruct the electors" "is an insult and a menace to the country." This resolution was received with a hurricane of applause. It was only after it had been read and reread, and cheered and cheered again, that the convention settled down to hear the rest of the platform. The temper of the delegates on this head was also evinced by the selection of Gen. Coffroth of the Somerset district, for permanent President, whose speech was in the same vein. His course in Congress marked him as a fit leader of the party in Pennsylvania. He had stood manfully by Mr. Randall when petty State jealousies were infused into the Speakership contest, and he had been stalwart among the stalwarts in the struggle for a free ballot, voting against the Army bill at every stage and in every form, even to the last. He carried last year a strong Republican district, to the surprise of everybody; he was never beaten at any election; and if the feeling of the Convention is any indication of the feeling of his constituents, he will continue to hold his conquest in the "moutains where freedom loves to rear her hardy children."

The financial plank in the Democratic declaration is very simple, and he who runs may read:

Resolved, That the Democratic party, as of old, favors a constitutional currency of gold and silver and of paper convertible into coin.

Mr. Cassidy, the Chairman, stated that of the fifty committeemen one only opposed the resolution, and when he appealed to the Convention there appeared to be but five or six voices in favor of the substitute which he offered. This certainly is progress for Pennsylvania. Her feet are planted in the ancient ways, and there will be no more departures from the faith of the fathers.

If Mr. Barr shall be elected on this platform—and the local issues are more than enough to do the business—it needs no prophet to foretell that Pennsylvania will be the battle-ground of 1880, and that her decisive electoral vote will go to the Democratic candidate.

CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

How They Are to be Avoided by High Officials.

Congressman Fisher Surrenders Maine, but Sticks to Ohio.

(Cincinnati Enquirer Special.)

WASHINGTON, August 7.—Horatio Gates Fisher, Representative in Congress from Pennsylvania, and, by the grace of Zach Chandler, acting Chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, has opened his mouth and talked, and in that talk he made some statements which will make his party friends damn his indiscretion more venomously than they did Congressman Hubbell of Michigan, when he mistook Oscar Turner for Chairman Robinson and exposed the fact that the Greenback organ here was a mere adjunct to the Republican party. Fisher gives it up in Maine. He thinks the contest in that State very doubtful. In his opinion the election of Governor will again go to the Legislature. Then, in answer to questions, he responded as follows:

"What is your chief difficulty in Maine?"

Fisher—Our people don't know exactly what they are to fight. It is but four weeks now to the election, and yet the Democrats and Greenbackers have not agreed upon their candidates in many sections. They are negotiating for combinations, and neither one side nor the other exactly knows what is to be the outcome. There are also many local faction fights.

"Will Greenback-Democratic combinations be effected?"

Fisher—In some cases yes, and I fear in more cases than will be agreeable.

"Upon what issue is the fight in Maine being made?"

Fisher—Almost entirely upon national issues—those developed by the extra session. The war is being fought over again in Maine. The financial issue does not, to any considerable extent, enter into the contest. I have heard that Secretary Sherman's speech was a little too extreme, and that the opposition is taking advantage of it.

While Fisher is thus doubtful about Maine, he is confident about Ohio. He was asked to give his opinion as to the issue upon which the battle would be fought in that State. He replied:

"Mainly upon the financial. Secretary Sherman will open the campaign proper, and the issue will be developed by him. We could have no better issue there. The prophecies of the Greenbackers and Democrats that resumption would cause ruin to the country have proved farcically absurd. And again, all branches of industry are looking up. The manufacturers of the State are becoming prosperous. This gives work to the laborer. He sees that it was not the financial policy of the Republican party that threw him out of work, and that we had to reach bed rock. Now that he is getting all the work he wants, and the family pot is boiling, he looks to the party that caused the return to prosperity, and sees the falsehood of the dogmas of the inflationists. He will vote with the party that gives him work. The disaffected men who left the Republican party on account of this financial question are returning."

Then the question was asked: "How is it, Mr. Fisher, that you will make the issue in Ohio a financial one and in Maine a national one?"

Mr. Fisher—I don't exactly understand Maine. We must adapt ourselves to circumstances, and are so doing.

Being asked whether the committee proposed to send any speakers to Ohio, Mr. Fisher replied: "I don't know. We have a number of applications from gentlemen who want to stump the State for us at their own expense. I don't know whether they are wanted out there or not, and have written to the Chairman of the State Committee to inquire. If he wants them there will be no danger of the supply running short."

About this time Captain Blackford came in to give an account of the day's "voluntary" contributions. Blackford is making more money now than he did as Captain of the Capitol Police. He had $6,000 subscribed in John Sherman's department alone, and collected $4,000 of it. He thinks the other $2,000 very good. This is in one department alone, and as Blackford gets five per cent. on all he collects, it will be perceived that he has a very soft thing of it.

John Sherman will go to Ohio on the 26th inst, and make speeches there in favor of the election of his friend, Charles Foster. Secretary Schurz will make a speech in the same interest in Cincinnati on the 16th. Commissioner Raum is going to Maine to make some political speeches. In order that these high officials may not be excommunicated for violation of one of the cardinal principles of this Administration, the Civil Service rules have been temporarily suspended.

Ex-Senator John Scott of Pa.

(New York Graphic.)

Ex-Senator Scott was asked how Pennsylvania would go this fall. His reply was that politics in the Keystone State were in an abnormal condition. The trouble was that the people, especially the better class of business men and taxpayers, were too much absorbed in making money to pay much attention to politics. Pennsylvania was pretty much in the same condition that some of the Southern States were at the close of the war. The solid citizens, instead of attending to their duties as citizens, remained away from the polls, and, consequently, bad men controlled the politics of the State. He thought the chances for success in the election this fall were about equally divided.

Ex-Senator John Scott and ex-Senator Thomas A. Hendricks, though differing politically, have been life-long friends. They both studied law under the late Judge Thompson, father of Mr. Frank Thompson, President of the Pennsylvania railroad, and have both been distinguished in political life. It was said to-day that ex-Senator Scott now inclines to be more independent in his political views than he used to be.

D. G. OWENS, Druggist, Altoona, Pa., writes. "Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup has a wonderful reputation; the demand for it is really astonishing. Mothers will have no other. It is destined to supersede all other Soothing Syrups."

MARYLAND DEMOCRACY.

A Good Ticket Nominated by the State Convention.

Abstract of the Platform Adopted.

BALTIMORE, August 7.—The Democratic State Convention nominated Wm. T. Hamilton of Washington county, for Governor; C. J. M. Gwynn for Attorney General; Thomas J. Keating for Controller, and Spencer Jones of Montgomery, for Clerk of Court of Appeals.

Following are among the resolutions adopted:

ABSTRACT OF THE PLATFORM.

The obligations and credit of the United States and of Maryland ought to be sacredly maintained. Neither the Federal or State debt ought to be increased, but provision ought to be made as soon as practicable for funding debts of each at a lower rate of interest and for the gradual payment of such debts while they continue to exist. Every proper means of Legislation should be adopted which may be necessary to give effect to these public obligations and to confirm confidence in their complete security.

When the Democratic Conservative party regained power in the Congress of the United States, it enforced economical administration of public affairs and made the resumption of specie payments a possible event. It will be its duty to maintain the advantage thus gained by a firmly established credit of the country upon a basis of coin exchangeable in all markets of the world.

The Democratic Conservative party of the country was deprived, by fraud, of the fruits of its victory in the presidential contest of 1876. The reprobation of history will fall upon those who committed this crime against the whole people. It is the duty of the people, acting in their respective States, to protect themselves and their posterity against a recurrence of the offense by enacting laws which will afford no future opportunity for such fraudulent practices.

The Democratic Conservative party of this State, faithful to the supremacy of the Constitution of the United States, rests its construction of that instrument upon the express words of the Tenth amendment, adopted in 1791: "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively or to the people." The Republican party, in its conduct of national affairs, has violated this fundamental article. It has provided by law for Federal interference in State elections. It has assumed the right to confer on Federal courts, Supervisors, Marshals and special Deputy Marshals the unconstitutional power of enforcing State laws. It has deliberately sanctioned the unconstitutional use of troops of the United States at the polls in the several States. These are measures of centralization which show a determined purpose to change the organic character of the government bequeathed to us by our fathers, and such measures ought to be resisted by every constitutional means within our power.

We return our hearty thanks to members of the Democratic Conservative party in Congress for their endeavors to secure impartial trials by jury in the Federal courts by the abolition of test oaths, and for the manly steadfastness with which they have resisted Republican encroachments upon limitations imposed by the Constitution of the United States. The Democratic Conservative party of Maryland having no other purpose to fulfill except to secure the good government of this State, and to aid in the reform of the administration of Federal affairs, expect all citizens of this State who share its opinions to unite cordially with it in the attainment of these great objects.

The resolutions also call for reduced State taxation; abolition of unnecessary offices; reduction of salaries and fees; free and pure elections and registration laws.

WASHINGTON.

No State Political Clubs to be Organized.

Another Illustration How Civil Service Reform is Carried Out.

THE STATE ASSOCIATIONS.

WASHINGTON, August 10.—The scheme to resurrect the departmental political clubs of the old *regime* has been nipped in the bud by the action of the President and Cabinet, who have determined to follow out their policy and frown down any such organizations. In consequence of the Cabinet decision the newly formed clubs will have to disband again.

The attempt to revive the clubs grew out of the lack of party generosity in the departments. The effort to put the *customary assessments on a volunteer footing has been a failure*. The managers complain that half of the clerks do not contribute, and that the amounts procured are small. Under the old system the clerks were members of their respective State political organizations, and were thus under complete control. The first of these "social" bodies was composed of citizens of Indiana in office, and so effective a political machine was this seen to be that before long no less than fourteen States had similar organizations, those of New York and Pennsylvania numbering four hundred members each. These eminently "social" clubs sometimes sent regular delegates to State Conventions, and contributed large sums to the campaign committees. Every member was known, and a pressure equivalent to compulsion could be exerted upon him and his pocket-book. The absence of so efficient an organization has not been seriously felt since the disbanding until the present time, as no campaigns have occurred which demanded large expenditures of money. But the elections soon to be held in Maine, Ohio and California necessitate strenuous effort and a call on the customary sources of pecuniary supply. The experiment of hiring a collector to go through the departments and solicit subscriptions on a commission has not worked satisfactorily; hence a desire to return to the organization of the clerks into State clubs, where each member can be approached by the officers of these organizations and made to appreciate the desirability of furnishing a liberal contribution, and under which, by means of a central committee, the whole body of contributions can be made to tell in any direction where assistance is needed.

MORE CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The Administration and John Sherman have once more illustrated civil service reform. When Mr. Sherman came into the Treasury, he found in the office of the Fourth Auditor Judge Tabor, a gentleman who had filled the position for sixteen years. The civil service rules, which so largely guide the present Administration, determined that Auditor Tabor should remain, but a freezing-out process was begun, and the result was that Judge Tabor resigned a few weeks ago. Evidently the place was needed for some more active politician, but the Assistant Auditor, W. B. Moore, was so eminently fitted for the place that the leading Republican newspapers, notably the New York *Times*, called on the Administration to make an effort and rescue from oblivion the civil service rules. After a struggle Mr. Hayes made up his mind on Wednesday to appoint Mr. Moore and his commission was almost made out. At this juncture the politicians stepped in with new petitions and fresh reasons, and persuaded the President that he had better change his mind in favor of somebody who would do the party more good than could Mr. Moore. Dr. Beardsley is the new appointee. He has never had any connection with the Treasury Department and presumably knows nothing of the duties of the position to which he has been appointed.

INCREASE OF BANK CIRCULATION.

The signs of returning prosperity in business are numerous, but nowhere so marked as in the dealings of the Treasury Department with the National Banks. Although a number of the banks have been injured by their inability to replace their ten-forties with four per cents, without paying an unprofitable premium, there is no danger of a decrease in the National Bank circulation. Notwithstanding the recent extraordinary large retirement of circulation, the aggregate of circulation has increased during the first week of August by almost $200,000. This is almost as large as the increase for the entire month of July.

LETTER CARRIERS.

The Postmaster General has modified the postal regulations of 1879 relative to letter carriers by extending the limit of age of persons nominated for appointment as letter carriers so as to include applicants not over foty-five years old, instead of not over thirty-five as heretofore. The reason of this action was that the thirty-five year limitation practically excluded soldiers from appointment to these positions as there are very few men who served in the late war who are not now over thirty-five years of age.

WAR AGAINST MORMONISM.

Foreign Governments Warned Against Their Migration Here.

Letter of Secretary Evarts to Prohibit Emigration to Utah.

[Herald Special.]

The Mormon question, like a great many other of our political and social questions, has risen to international importance. The letter prepared by the Secretary of State, protesting against the conduct of the Governments of Great Britain, Germany, Norway, Sweden and Denmark in continuing to allow their subjects to leave for the United States as Mormon emigrants, was read at the Cabinet meeting to-day, and copies sent by to-night's mail to our diplomatic representatives in those countries. The letter, it is understood, is an energetic presentation of the views of the administration on the Mormon question, and the determination on its part to make the institution of polygamy as odious as possible, under existing laws. It begins by setting forth that under our statutes bigamy is a crime in any of the Territories of the United States, and that men or women destined for Utah go there with the intention and for the avowed purpose of violating this law. The letter then recites that by the act of July 1, 1862, every person having a husband or wife living who marries another, whether married or single, in a Territory or other place over which the United States have exclusive jurisdiction, is guilty of bigamy, and shall be punished by a fine of not more than $500 and by imprisonment for a term of not more than five years, and that under this law, which has been declared constitutional by the United States Supreme Court upon a test case, George Reynolds, a citizen of Utah and a member of the Mormon Church, was convicted of bigamy, and is now serving a sentence of two years in the Utah Penitentiary; and further that it is the purpose of this Government to prosecute every person in the Territory against whom evidence can be obtained of violation of this law.

Our Ministers are instructed to lay a copy of the letter before the governments to which they are accredited without delay, and to represent in the most friendly manner to these governments that it would therefore be an act of justice toward their subjects if the latter could be dissuaded from accepting the inducements held out by the missionary agents of the Mormon Church to settle in Utah.

Reference is next made to existing obligations on the part of the governments of these countries not to allow persons to depart from their jurisdiction for the United States who are known to have criminal intentions, and further explaining that all who come to this country for the purpose of affiliating with the Mormon Church do so with the avowed intention of becoming criminals and subjecting themselves to the penalties of the criminal laws. Therefore, the United States will consider it a friendly act on the part of the governments of these nations if they will also regard the matter in this light. Attention is called to the large number of women who are induced to become emigrants, and who therefore aid and abet the crime of bigamy, and to the principles of the Mormon Church, which requires a plurality of wives. Our Ministers are instructed to call upon our consuls in these countries without delay to assist them in gaining information as to the manner in which the ranks of the Mormon Church are recruited, and to forward the information as speedily as possible to Washington.

A member of the Cabinet said to-night that the Administration did not now consider Mormon emigration as any more entitled to respect than so many persons who had been convicted of felony, and that the purpose of sending the letter is to caution the people of the countries where this class of emigrants is mostly made up, and to warn them what they may expect if they go to Utah.

"If this friendly request of the Government is disregarded, then," continued the Cabinet officer, "we will be in a position where we can refuse them entrance into our ports and forbid vessels landing them. It is hardly possible that our consuls will not be able to ascertain every attempt made to ship this class of people to the United States, and the Administration recognizes the responsibility of the duty which the law imposes upon it to prevent lawless people from landing on our territory."

President Harrison's Temperance Talk.

It is related by a Chester lady that when General William Henry Harrison was running for the Presidency he stopped at the old Washington House, in Chester, for dinner. After dinner wine was served. It was noticed that the General pledged his toasts in water, and one of the gentlemen from New York in offering another said, "General, will you not favor me by drinking a glass of wine?" The General declined in a very gentlemanly manner. Again he was urged to join them in a glass of wine. This was too much. He rose from the table, his tall form erect, and in the most dignified manner replied; 'Gentlemen: I have refused twice to partake of the wine cup—that should have been sufficient; though you press the cup to my lips not a drop shall pass the portals. I made a resolve when I started in life that I would avoid strong drink, and I have never broken it. I am one of a class of seventeen young men who graduated and the other sixteen fill drunkards' graves—all through the pernicious habit of social wine drinking. I owe all my health, happiness and prosperity to that resolution. Will you urge me now?"

NERVOUSNESS AND INDIGESTION.—These sad afflictions, so destructive both to business and pleasure, arise from a morbid condition of the body, which is relieved by an occasional dose of Dr. Bull's Baltimore Pills. Try them; they will do you good.

SPRAGUE'S SUSPICIONS.

In a Fit of Jealousy He Orders a German Teacher From His House.

Senator Conkling at the Villa During the Trouble—All Sorts of Rumors.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., August 9.—A scandal in which the names of Senators Conkling and Sprague were freely used was circulated through the city to-day, as well as at Narragansett Pier and vicinity. It was rumored that the Senators had engaged in a bitter quarrel, resulting in the use of a shotgun by Senator Sprague, who was enraged by reason of the belief that Conkling and Mrs. Sprague had been intimate.

Careful inquiry and investigation has exploded the malicious rumor, at least so far as Senator Conkling is concerned, who unfortunately happened to be the guest of Senator Sprague. It appears that Senator Sprague, maddened by jealous goadings as to the imagined intimacy of the German instructor of his children—Prof. Lincke of New York—with his fascinating wife, confronted him in the house and ordered him to leave instantly, emphazing his threat by the pointing of a loaded shotgun. Lincke retreated, and Senator Conkling, who had been attracted to the room by the screams of the lady guests, sought to calm the outraged Senator, assisted by other friends. Conkling's presence at the house was occasioned by the settling of legal business connected with the suit to recover taxes on the estate of Mrs. Sprague, in Washington, left her by her father, Chief Justice Chase, in which Senator Conkling was employed as her counsel, and won the case. Unfortunately for the Senator and his fair client, gossip has not scrupled to accuse them of very friendly relations, and the natural supposition was that the difficulty at the Pier arose from this matter, but the Senators are on the best of terms, so far as is known. Senator Conkling left for New York to-night.

The quarrel has necessitated the temporary removal of the family to a hotel.

The above is based on statements of friends of both Conkling and Sprague, who seem disposed to cover up the affair. There are many, however, who believe all has not yet been told, and that Sprague and Conkling are not on the best of terms, owing to a skeleton that is said to have existed for some time in the closet of the house of the former.

HOW HE WAS CONVERTED.

Why General Tom Ewing Cut Loose from the Republican Party.

(Cincinnati Enquirer.)

When General Ewing left the Republican party he was a citizen of Kansas, and continued such for more than three years thereafter—having, in the meantime, in 1868, supported Mr. Seymour for the Presidency. The people of Kansas had before that time conferred upon him high offices. He was one of the political leaders of the State, in the line of promotion to the highest honors; and the State at that time was, and ever since has been, overwhelmingly Republican, which party also then held the National and nearly all of the State Governments.

Could personal and selfish considerations have induced this change?

General Ewing returned to his native town and State in 1870, and again became a citizen of Ohio.

The following letter, under date of November 10, 1867, taken from the *National Intelligencer* of November 30, 1867, gives the reasons why he could not support General Grant and the Republican party. It is addressed to Colonel O. A. Bassett of Lawrence, Kansas, and is as follows:

"WASHINGTON, November 10, 1867.—*Dear Colonel:* I have your letter of the 10th inst. advising me of the formation of Grant clubs by many of our comrades in Kansas, and asking my opinion of the movement.

"I earnestly wish to be in accord with the great part of my Kansas and army friends, and still hope to unite with them in supporting General Grant for President. But I want first to know whether he approves the reconstruction measures; for if he does I cannot support him. I regard them as mischievous—begot of revenge misdirected philanthropy and lust of power. I would as soon expect a house to stand on the crater of a living volcano as a State, where whites and blacks being nearly equal in numbers, the whites are proscribed and the blacks made rulers. Such a Government cannot long have the heartfelt sympathy of any large body of white men anywhere. Blood is thicker than water, and Northern whites will sympathise with Southern whites in their struggle to shake off the incubus of negro rule. If there were no prejudice of race to affect their action the Northern people would still refuse to reproduce in the States of the Union Hayti or San Domingo, or any other government and civilization the negro race has established since the flood. To punish the Southern whites for their treason the Northern people might possibly for a time be willing to afflict them with such governments; but self-interest forbids it. It were like the fabled war of the belly and the members. The North already groans under the punishment now being inflicted on the South, and must, besides, pay for the whip. The negro governments, when formed, must be propped by Northern bayonets, and the North must pay for the bayonets; and, however costly, they can never safely be withdrawn. When reconstructed, each one of those States will be like a magazine, all secure while carefully guarded outside, but when left unguarded a chance spark will blow it and all about it to the devil.

"Entertaining these views, I would not support any candidate for the Presidency who indorses the reconstruction measures, even if they were lawful, still less as I consider them wholly unconstitutional, and full of danger as precedents.

"I write you explicitly, because I value your good opinion and want you to know how I think and feel, and mean to act on the stupendous questions which lie around and before us. Yours faithfully,

THOMAS EWING, JUN.

The Thing All Right.

(Philadelphia Times.)

The Democratic State Committee, at its meeting on Thursday, very generously let out the whole job of running the campaign to Chairman Miller, and Barr will take it off his hands without any unnecessary formality. The election of Secretaries for the committee was a very ingenious bit of work. Mr. J. Irwin Steele of Schuylkill, who nominated Barr in the convention, is one of them, and Mr. Frank H. Crawford of Beaver, who seconded the nomination in a powerful speech, is another, and then they threw in a West Chester man to watch Colonel Hooton, and a Clarion county man to watch the oil people. The members of the committee need give themselves no further concern about things,

Abolish the Useless Posts!

(From the Rochester Union and Advertiser.)

The United States still remain unrepresented in Great Britain and Russia, and everything goes along just as well. We would save money by letting the missions remain vacant. Our Ministers abroad seem to have nothing to do but to spend their salary, and more too. Minister Lowell complains that his business at Madrid is to tell people when the museums are open, what theatres to go to, who are the best milliners and tailors, and when presentations are to be made at Court. Why doesn't he resign?

JOAQUIN MILLER says: "If you were to take a newspaper in your hand and crumple it up, and then spread it out again, the creases in it might fairly represent the streets and lanes and alleys of London, so angular, so awkward and irregular is this, the greatest of all cities of the earth."

MEDICAL.

R. R. R.

Strong Testimony from Honorable George Starr as to the Power of Radway's Ready Relief in a Case of Sciatic Rheumatism.

No. 3 VAN NESS-PLACE, New York.

DR. RADWAY: With me, your Relief has worked wonders. For the last three years I have had frequent and severe attacks of sciatica, sometimes extending from the lumbar regions to my ankles, and, at times, in both lower limbs.

During the time I have been afflicted I have tried almost all the remedies recommended by wise men and fools, hoping to find relief, but all proved to be failures.

I have tried various kinds of baths, manipulations, outward applications of liniments too numerous to mention, and prescriptions of the most eminent physicians, all of which failed to give me relief.

Last September, at the urgent request of a friend (who had been afflicted as myself), I was induced to try your remedy. I was then suffering fearfully with one of my old turns. To my surprise and delight, the first application gave me ease, after bathing and rubbing the parts affected, leaving the limb in a warm glow, created by the Relief. In a short time the pain passed entirely away, although I have slight periodical attacks approaching a change of weather. I know now how to cure myself, and feel quite master of the situation. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is my friend. I never travel without a bottle in my valise.

Yours truly, GEO. STARR.

RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA,
DIPHTHERIA
INFLUENZA,
SORE THROAT,
DIFFICULT BREATHING
RELIEVED IN A FEW MINUTES
BY RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

For headache, whether sick or nervous; rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys; pains around the liver, pleurisy, swellings of the joints, pains in the bowels, heartburn and pains of all kinds, chilblains and frostbites, Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effect a permanent cure. Price 50 cents.

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S
Ready Relief
CURES THE WORST PAINS IN
From One to Twenty Minutes.
NOT ONE HOUR
AFTER READING THIS ADVERTISEMENT NEED ONE SUFFER WITH PAIN.

Radway's
Ready Relief
IS A
CURE FOR EVERY PAIN
IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS THE
Only Pain Remedy

That instantly stops the most excruciating pain, allays inflammation and cures congestion, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

In from One to Twenty Minutes,

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous Neuralgic or prostrated with disease may suffer,

Radway's Ready Relief
WILL
AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cold, Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, Frost Bites.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few minutes, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomache, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

Fever and Ague cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure fever and ague and all other malarious, bilious, scarlet, typhoid, yellow and other fevers (aided by Radway's Pills) so quick as Radway's Ready Relief. Fifty cents per bottle.

DR. RADWAY'S
SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

For the Cure of Chronic Disease. Scrofula or Syphilitic, Hereditary or Contagious, be it seated in the Lungs or Stomach, Skin or Bones, Flesh or Nerves, Corrupting the Solids and Vitiating the Fluids.

Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula, Glandular Swelling, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Syphilitic Complaints, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, Tic Doloreaux, White Swellings, Tumors, Ulcers, Skin and Hip Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Dropsy, Salt Rheum, Bronchitis, Consumption.

Liver Complaint, &c.

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excell all remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional and Skin Diseases, but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney and Bladder Complaints,

Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the small of the back and along the loins. Sold by druggists. PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

OVARIAN TUMOR
Of Ten Years' Growth Cured
BY DR. RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

DR. RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren St., N. Y.

DR. RADWAY'S
Regulating Pills

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. Radway's Pills for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the internal viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, mineral or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms, resulting from disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinkings or Flutterings in the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all of the above named disorders. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by druggist.

READ "FALSE AND TRUE."

Send a letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren street, New York.
Information worth thousands will be sent you.
oct5-1yW

FINANCE AND TRADE.

STOCKS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The following quotations of yesterday's closing board have been furnished us by George I. Whitney, Broker, No. 16 Sixth street:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales
Penn. R. R.	40¾	40⅞	5,463
Reading	19⅞	19⅛	7,994
P. T. & B.	5⅛	5⅜	......
Lehigh Valley	42¼	42¼	20
U. Co's. N. J.	145½	146	......
Cent. Trans. Co.	44½	45	....
A. V. R. R. 7-30s	114	114¾	....
P. C. & St. L. bonds	107½	108	....
Northern Pacific	16½	16¾	180
Do preferred	45¾	45⅞	1,400

[By Associated Press.]

New York Money Market.

New York, August 13.—Governments weak and lower. Railroad bonds inactive; C., C. & I. C. firsts 76; do. seconds 28. State bonds dull.

Stock speculation irregular and unsettled. At the opening a weak feeling set in and prices declined ¼@3 per cent., Lake Shore leading the downward movement. Toward noon the market took an upward turn and there was a recovery of ¼@2⅝ per cent., but, money becoming rather tight, there were some free sales of Lake Shore and granger shares, which depressed the entire list, causing a reaction of ¼@1⅞ per cent. Michigan Central fell off from 84¾ to 82½, rallied to 84¾ and closed at 84. St. Louis & San Francisco weak and declined ½@3 per cent. on the day, the latter for first preferred. In the final dealings there was a fractional recovery from the lowest point in some cases.

Transactions aggregated 276,000 shares, of which 7,800 were Erie, 113,000 Lake Shore, 47,000 Northwestern, 22,600 St. Paul, 3,000 Ohio & Mississippi, 1,800 Wabash, 16,000 Lackawanna, 3,000 New Jersey Central, 6,700 Michigan Central, 18,000 Western Union, 3,700 Pacific Mail, 2,000 Hannibal & St. Josephs, 2,000 St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern common, 1,700 preferred, 2,000 Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette, 5,000 Northern Pacific, 1,800 St. Louis & San Francisco common, 3,000 preferred, 2,800 first preferred, 1,300 Union Pacific, and 1,100 Kansas & Texas.

Close—Money active at 3@7 per cent., closing at 7 per cent.

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coup., '81	104	New 4 per cts	101
New 5s	102½	Currency	120½
New 4½s	105⅜		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee old	32	Virginia new	28
Tennessee new	29	Virginia old	29
Missouri 6s	104⅞		

STOCKS.

W. U. Tel	92¾	Union Pacific	79¼
Quicksilver	14	Wabash	38
Do. pref	39¼	Ft. Wayne	112
Pacific Mail	16⅝	Terra Haute	6
Mariposa	4	Do. pref	15
Do. pref	2⅝	C. & A.	93½
Adams Ex	106	Do. pref	116
Fargo Ex	99½	O. & M.	16¼
American Ex	46¾	Del. & Lac	59½
U. S. Express	44	A. & P. Tel	35¾
N. Y. Central	119¾	H. & St. Joe	19⅝
Erie	27⅞	Do. pref	43
Do. pref	51¾	B. & Q.	118
Harlem	156	Canada So'th'n	59⅝
Mich. Cent	84	Louisv'e & N.	53
Panama	152	Kansas Pacific	58½
Illinois Cent	87¼	Kansas & T'x's	16⅝
C. & P.	99⅝	St. L. & San F.	11¼
N. W. C.	78⅝	Do. pref	15¼
Do. pref	98¼	Do. pref. 1st	33¾
C., C., C. & I.	52¾	St. L., K. C. & N.	22
N. J. Central	51½	Do. pref	56¼
Rock Island	140¾	Cent. Pacific	108⅝
St. Paul	67¼	Union	109¼
Do. pref	95½	Land Grants	112¾
Lake Shore	88½	Sinking Fund	115

San Francisco, Cal., August 13.

Alpha	22½	Hale & Norc's	14
Alta	6⅝	Julia Cons	4⅜
Belcher	4⅛	Justice	3½
Best & Belcher	18¼	Mexican	31¼
Bullion	6⅜	North'n Belle	4
Caledonia	—	Ophir	36¼
California	5⅛	Overman	9⅜
Chollar	6¾	Raym'd & Ely	3¾
Cons. Virginia	5⅛	Savage	12⅝
Crown Point	4⅜	Sierre Nevada	43½
Eureka Cons	15	Union Cons	50
Exchequer	6¼	Yellow Jacket	16⅞
Gould & Curry	11⅜	Bodie	11¼
Grand Prize	4	Choller Potasi	—
Imperial	1¼	Mono	8⅝
Martin White	3	Independence	2½
Cons Pacific	7	Leviathen	7

Foreign Markets.

London, August 13.—Consols, 97 9-16; do account, —. Railroad bonds—Illinois Central, 93½; Pennsylvania Central, 42½; Reading, 21; Erie, 29⅛; preferred, 53⅛. United States bonds—New 5s, 105½; 4½s, 109⅜; 4s, 104⅞.

Paris, August 13.—Rentes, 82f 87½c.

Antwerp, August 13.—Refined petroleum, 16⅛f.

Liverpool, August 13.—Cotton dull at 6⅜@6 7-16; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American 5,600 bales.

Prime mess pork, 48s.

The British Grain Trade.

London, August 12.—The *Mark Lane Express* in its weekly review of the British grain trade says: "There have been some intervals of sunshine during the past week which have been beneficial to the growing crops and hay making. Cold nights, however, militated much against the ripening of cereals and it is only in the south that wheat is beginning to change color. Even under the most favorable conditions it is improbable that any home grown wheat will be seen in Mark Lane before the first week in September. In 1878 the first sample appeared in Mark Lane on the 11th of August. Some of the hay crop has been secured, but in many instances in a very unfit state. The condition of the root crops is very variable. Potatoes appear to be thriving fairly in Scotland and Ireland and the consumption of maize in Ireland has consequently decreased. In the midland counties of England the disease has appeared and the condition of the potato crop is deplorable. In short, the improvement of the agricultural situation is very slight and the harvest cannot be otherwise than deficient. Very little English wheat was offered during the week either at Mark Lane or at the county exchanges. Business has been to a great extent of a holiday character, but in most instances sellers had no difficulty in obtaining last week's prices. Import of foreign wheat continue on a liberal scale, and in consequence of recent improvement in the weather business ruled quiet but steady without any material alteration in prices. Further advance, however, is by no means improbable as a recurrence of rain storms might render the English crop a total failure; for some weeks hence the weather will govern the market. Even in the face of large summer supplies and knowledge of a large surplus possessed by America, there has been a steady milling demand during the week for American and Russian descriptions. Finer sorts foreign wheat, such as Australian and New Zealand, have also been in good request. Scarcity of maize on spot has caused a rise of a shilling per quarter. All other descriptions of feeding corn also tended against buyers. Arrivals at ports of call have been small. Wheat off the coast quiet and declined about sixpence per quarter. Maize very strong at fully a shilling advance. Forward wheat was firmly held by first hand sellers, and but little business was done. Few resales of red winter cargoes for August and September. Shipments were effected at 43s 6d, per quarter. Maize has been in large request the past few days, chiefly for October and November. Shipment at an improvement of fully a shilling per quarter. Barley also advanced 6d to a shilling. Sales of English wheat last week amounted to 15,857 quarters at 49s 7d, per quarter against 34,400 quarters at 44s 1d, per quarter the same week last year. Imports into the United Kingdom for the week ending August 2d were 945,263 cwt, wheat and 211,223 cwt. flour. Another week of fine weather has wrought considerable improvement in the harvest prospects in France. Harvest has terminated in the south but even in the most favored localities yield of wheat does not exceed the average crop. In some of the south-western departments the yield is decidedly deficient. In Centre, if fine weather continues, there is every probability, not, indeed of bountiful harvest but of the yield certainly surpassing that of 1878. In Mark Lane on Monday few samples of English wheat on offer were firmly held for last week's prices, but without attracting much attention. Foreign arrivals were very large, and with finer weather the market was quiet with moderative consumptive at six pence to a shilling decline on a fortnight. Flour steady and unchanged in price. Barley six pence per quarter higher. Maize shilling to 1s, 6d higher on fortnight. Oats advanced six pence.

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GENERAL MARKETS.

Office of The Pittsburgh Post,
Wednesday, August 13, 1879.

Business among produce and commission merchants was fairly active to-day, coming fully up to general expectations. Business is mainly confined to a few leading staples upon which we particularize below. Trade, considering the season, is very active, much more than last year, which augurs well for the future.

Quotations herein given are for wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified, and as prices realized on sales made by leading houses in the various goods quoted. On small sales dealers will charge a light advance on the prices given.

Country Produce.

In this line there are no material changes to note. Apples are in good demand, but the demand is slow. Butter and cheese are dull with not much business doing. Eggs are firm at the figures we give, with a tendency to higher prices. A good business is transacted daily in fruits and vegetables, but prices are easy owing to large receipts. Potatoes active and unchanged.

APPLES—Choice, $1 25 ℔ bbl; medium 75c@$1 00.

APPLE BUTTER—℔ gal 35@45c.

BEANS—Prime white navy, $1 45@1 50; medium, $1 35@1 40; mixed $1 25@1 30.

BUTTER—Choice rolls in tubs, 10@12c; medium, 6@8c; choice to fancy, 14@17c.

CHEESE—Sweitzer, 9@11c, according to quality; prime Ohio factory 5¾@6c, jobbing; 5¼@5½c, wholesale; New York Goshen, 7@7½c, jobbing; 6½@7c, wholesale.

COUNTRY LARD—℔ ℔., 6@7c.

EGGS—Strictly choice, in barrels, 9c; in cases, 9c.

FRUITS—Peaches, $1 00@1 50 ℔ box; Delaware peaches, 75c@1 00 per basket; plums, $1 50@2 00 ℔ box; striped watermelons $11 00@13 00 ℔ hundred; Jersey $15 00@17 00; blackberries, 7@9c ℔ quart; whortleberries, 90c@$1 00 ℔ bucket; canteleups, $4 00@5 00 ℔ hundred; California pears, $4 00 ℔ box; domestic do. 50@75c ℔ box.

HONEY—California, 10@12c; new domestic, 10@14c; Strained, 8@10c; New York State, in cases, 12c.

POTATOES—Choice Early Rose, $1 75@$2 00; Common $1 25@1 50; Southern sweets $4 00@4 50 ℔ bbl.

POULTRY—Live chickens, 50@55c; spring chickens, 35@40c.

SEEDS—Clover from store, $4 00@4 25; timothy, $1 75@1 85 for western.

VEGETABLES—Tomatoes 50c ℔ bushel; cabbage, $1 00@1 25 ℔ bbl; onions, $3 25@3 50 ℔ bbl.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

We have no changes to record in grain. There is an abundant supply of new wheat in the market, and prices are easy with a tendency to lower prices. The same remarks will apply to corn and oats. Rye and malt dull. Old wheat flours are firm and active, while new wheat flours rule 25@50 cents less. Millfeed and hay quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Following are the latest figures:

New Wheat—Prime red $1 00@1 02; medium 93@95c; Southern white and amber $1 00.

Corn—Prime yellow ear, 45@46c; mixed, 43@44c; prime yellow shelled, 43@44c; mixed, 42@43c.

Oats—Prime white, 33@35c; mixed, 32@33c; new mixed, 28c; white, 30c.

Rye—58@60c ℔ bushel; new, 54@56c.

Malt—85c@$1 10, according to quality.

FLOUR—Jobbing quotations are as follows: Wisconsin, $5 00@5 25; Minnesota extras, $5 25@5 50; choice amber wheat, $5 75@6 00; prime red winter, do, $5 50@5 75; medium do, $5 25@5 50, fancy St. Louis, $6 25@7 75; fancy patents, $7 75@8 25; rye $3 25@3 50.

CORNMEAL—48c ℔ bushel.

OATMEAL—$4 50@5 00 ℔ barrel; $2 50@2 75 ℔ keg.

HAY—From country wagon, $13 00@16 00 ℔ ton; prime timothy baled, $12 00@15 00; prairie, $9 00@11 00.

MILL FEED—Bran, ℔ ton, $10 50@11 50; middlings, brown, $12 00@14 00; middlings, white, $15 00@17 00; chopped feed, $18 00@19 00; corn meal, ℔ ton, $18 00@20 00.

Groceries and Provisions.

The grocery market is quite active, and merchants report business satisfactory. Sugars are very firm at the figures we give with an advancing tendency. Coffees also are strong, and we make a slight advance in our quotations. The provision market is in good condition, the demand being fair for nearly all lines. There have been no changes all this week.

GROCERIES—Following are the revised quotations:

Coffee—Fancy Rio, 17½c; choic Rio, 16½c; prime Rio, 15½c; good Rio, 12½c; ordinary Rio, 11c; Java, 25@28c.

Roasted Coffees—Rio, in papers, 14@17½c; Rio, in bulk, 11½@17½c; Java, in papers, 29@30c; Javo, in bulk, 27@29c.

Sugars—Standard A, 8¾c; off A 8½c; Ex C yellows 7@7⅝c; molasses yellow 6@7¼c; cut loaf, 9¼c; crushed, 9½c; powdered, 9½c; granulated, 9c.

Syrups—Choice maple, flavored, 37c; prime maple, flavored, 36c; choice sugar syrup, 35c; prime sugar syrup 35c; good sugar syrup 32c; good molasses syrup 28c; black molasses 24c.

New Orleans Molasses—Choice, 42c; strictly prime, 40c; good new crop, 35c.

Teas—Young Hyson 25c@$1 00; Gunpowder 35c@$1 00; Imperial 35c@80c; Japan 25@75c; Oolong 28@80; Souchong 25@75c.

Spices (whole)—Cloves 45c, allspice 18c; cassia 25@28c; nutmegs 85@95c; pepper 14@14½c.

Rice—Choice Carolina 7¾c; good do. 7c; Rangoon, 6¾c.

Soda—Bicarb, in kegs, 3¼@3½c; do., assorted papers, 5½c; do., assorted ¼ papers, 6c; sol soda, in kegs, 2c.

Starch—Gloss 6¼@8c; corn starch 6¼@8¾c.

Candles—Star full weight, 11½c; stearine, 9c; mould, 9c.

Prunes—Turkey, 6½c; French 8¾@12c, as to size.

PROVISIONS—Canvassed—Extra s. c. hams winter canvassed small, 10½c; do medium 10c; do large 9½c; do summer canvassed small, 10c; do medium, 9½c; do large, 9c; extra s. c. shoulders, 6c; breakfast bacon, extra s. c., 7¾c; dried beef, extra s. c. in sets, 12c; do knuckles and rounds, 14c; do do, all flats, 11c. Beef tongues, $6 00; bacon shoulders, 4¼c; do clear rib sides, 5½c; do clear sides, 5¾c; mess pork per bbl, $9 63; do do short cut family, 40 to 45 pieces in barrels, $9 63; lard, extra leaf in tierces, 6¼c; do refined for summer use in tierces, 6½c; do do in half bbls, 7c; do do in 20-℔ pails 7½c; do in 3 ℔ pails, 8¼c; do in 5-℔ pails, 8¼c; do in 6 and 10-℔ pails, 8c.

Miscellaneous.

BEESWAX—℔ ℔, 30@33c.

BROOM CORN—Extra choice Hurl, pea green, 5@5½c; No. 1 do green, 4¾c; No. 1 do red tipped, 4¼@4½c; extra pea green carpet, 4¾c; choice brush to work up, 4@4½c; good do, 3¾c; choice short covers, 4¾@5c; inferior and red, 3c; crooked red tipped and short green, 2½@3c.

CANNED GOODS—Green peas, 2 ℔ cans ℔ doz, 85c@1 30; raspberries do, $1 35; strawberries, do, $1 20; gooseberries, $1 10; pineapples, $1 25@1 50; blackberries, 90c@$1 00; peaches, 3 ℔ cans ℔ doz, $2 10; tomatoes, do, 95c@1 00; corn, do, $1 00@1 37. Pickles, bbls, $5 50@5 75; half do, $3 25@3 50.

FEATHERS—Choice live, in quantity, ℔ ℔ 50@55c. mixed, 25@40c.

FISH—Extra mess mackeral, ℔ barrel, $28 00; No. 1 shore mackeral, $14 00; No. 1 bay mackeral, $12 00; No. 2 large mackeral, $10 00; No. 2 medium mackeral, $7 00; No. 3 large mackeral, $7 75; No. 3 medium mackeral, $5 50; No. 3 small mackeral, $4 50; split Labrador herring, $7 00; split shore do., $6 00; round shore do, $5 50; white fish, half barrel, $4 50; lake trout, $4 00; lake pickerel, $2 00; lake herring, $2 25; George's codfish, $5 00; medium do., $4 50; large Grand Bank codfish, $4 00; medium do. do., $4 00; boneless codfish, $4 25; boneless hake, $4 00; halibut (smoked) ℔ ℔, 11c; No. 1 herring, ℔ box, 28c; scaled herring, 30c; smoked bloater herring, $1 00.

HOPS—7@10c ℔ ℔ for prime '77s.

OILS—Extra lard oil 50@51c; No. 1 do 47c; No. 2 do 45c; natural lubricating 20c; prepared residuum $5 00; common clean $4 00; sperm signal 50c; white, miners' oil 50c; yellow do 49c; benzine 8c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins, $1 65; London layers, $2 00; Muscatels, $1 75; mat raisins, $3 40 ℔ mat; Valentia raisins, 7½@7¾c ℔ ℔; Sultanas, 9½@12½c; Dates, 7½c ℔ ℔; Currants, @ Citron, 18c; Prunes, 6@6¼c. Almonds—Languedoc, 24c; do shelled, 45c; do Sicily 40c; do Ivica, 22c. Walnuts—Naples, 12½@15c. Sicily filberts, 12½c, Smyrna figs, new, 18c. Brazil nuts, 8c. Maccaroni, 9@18c. Tapioca, 8c. Oranges, ℔ case, $8 50@9 00, Oranges, ℔ box, $6 50. Lemons—repacked, $5 00@6 50. Cocoanuts, $3 50@5 50 ℔ 100.

RAGS—Cotton, white, ℔ ℔, 4@4½c; cotton mixed, 1¾c; woolen, ¼c.

TALLOW—City, 6¼@6¾c; country, 5½@6c.

VINEGAR—Prime city, 11@13c; choice malt and wine, 25@30c; country, 10@15c, as to quality.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—The latest revised quotations are as follows: Standard brands bright, 48@50c; do mahogany, 45@48c; do dark, 35@46c; Louisville mahogany, 46@48c; Richmond brands, 40@45c; bright cavendish, 48@50c; bright twist, 50@54c; natural leaf, 46@55c; fine cut, 24@34c; cut and dry, 32@44c; granulated smoking, 38@48c.

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PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

Pittsburgh Oil Exchange, August 13.

The market was exceedingly dull to-day, opening at 68½c for strictly, rising to 68¾c at noon, but again declining to 68½c at 3:35.

Shipments, 49,626 barrels; Charters, 87,000 barrels.

REFINED.

Pittsburgh, 6⅜c; Philadelphia, 6½c; New York, 6¾c.

OIL BARRELS.

City, $1 10 and 95c@1 00 for country.

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MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York—August 13.—Cotton steady at 11⅛@11¼c; futures steady. Flour less active; prices without decided change; receipts, 18,000 barrels. Wheat—Spring steady; winter a shade firmer; receipts, 270,000 bushels; No. 4 spring 83c; No. 3 do. 89½@91c; No. 2 do. $1 00; ungraded winter red 95c@$1 09; No. 3 do. $1 06¾@1 07½; No. 2 do. $1 08¾@1 09; No. 1 do. $1 09¾@1 09¾; mixed winter $1 08@1 08¾; No. 2 amber $1 08¾@1 09¾; No. 1 do. $1 09¾@1 09¾; ungraded white $1 00@1 10; No. 3 do. $1 02; No. 2 do. $1 08¾@1 09; No. 1 do., sales 57,000 bushels at $1 11@1 11½; No. 2 red August, sales 96,000 bushels at $1 09@1 09¼; September, sales 272,000 bushels at $1 09@1 09½; October, sales 80,000 bushels at $1 09½@1 09⅝. Rye quiet but steady; No. 2 western 64c. Barley dull and nominal. Malt quiet but firm. Corn higher and decidedly more active; receipts, 276,000 bushels; ungraded 46@47c; yellow western 46¾@48½c; No. 2 white 56c; No. 2 August 46¾c bid, 47c asked; September 47¼c bid, 47½c asked; October 48¼c bid, 48½c asked. Oats—Demand active; receipts, 30,000 bushels; western mixed 32½@34c; white western 35½c. Pork quiet at $9 00. Beef firm. Cutmeats firm; long clear 5c; short clear 5½c. Lard nominally unchanged; prime steam 5 85@5 95. Coffee quiet but steady; Rio cargoes 11¼@14½c; job lots 11½@16c. Sugar steady; fair to good refining 6⅜@6⅝c. Molasses dull and unsettled. Rice firm. Butter dull and heavy; western 6½@17c. Cheese firm; western 3½@5½c. Whisky nominal at $1 06½@1 07. Hay strong at 50c. Hops in fair demand and unchanged. Petroleum quiet; United 67½c; crude 5@5¾c; refined 6½c. Tallow quiet and unchanged. Rosin steady at $1 30@1 32½. Turpentine dull at 26@26½c. Eggs steady; western 10@13c.

Metals—Manufactured copper firm and unchanged. Ingot Lake quiet but steady at $16 12½@16 25. Scotch pig iron in good demand at full prices at $20 00@23 00; American $16 50@21 50. Russia sheeting $11 50@12 00. Nails—Cut $2 25; clinch $3 75@4 50. Leather—Hemlock sole 20@23c. Wool firm; domestic fleece 32@45c; pulled 18@40c; unwashed 9@28c.

Chicago—August 13.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat active, firm and higher and unsettled; No. 1 Chicago spring 93½c; No. 2 do 85⅝c cash; 85½@85⅝c September; 85⅝c October; No. 3 do 78c; rejected 73c. Corn in good demand and prices a shade higher; 33¾@33½c cash; 34⅝ September; 34⅝c October; rejected 32½c. Oats fairly active and a shade higher 23¼@23⅝c cash; 23⅝c September; 23⅞c October; rejected 20c. Rye easier at 49c. Barley dull and nominal at 73@75c. Flaxseed quiet but firm. Pork in good demand and prices a shade higher; $8 35 cash and September; $8 37½@8 40 October. Lard fairly active and a shade higher; $5 50 cash; $5 50@5 52½ September; $5 52½ October. Bulkmeats in good demand and prices a shade higher at $3 40, $4 50@4 70. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 05. Freights—Corn to Buffalo 5@5½c; wheat 5¼@5⅝c. Receipts—Flour, 76,000 barrels; wheat, 121,000 bushels; corn, 383,000 bushels; oats, 85,000 bushels; rye, 27,000 bushels; barley, 2,800 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 4,900 barrels; wheat, 318,000 bushels; corn, 604,100 bushels; oats, 24,000 bushels; rye, 3,200 bushels; barley, 500 bushels.

Close—Oats firm and advanced ⅛c. All others firm and unchanged.

New Orleans—August 13.—Cotton easier; middling, 10½c; low do, 10¼c; good ordinary, 9⅞c; net receipts, 22 bales; exports coastwise, 1,664 bales; sales, 350 bales; stock, 1,161 bales. Flour quiet but steady; superfine, $3 25@3 50; double, $4 00; treble, $4 00¼@5 00; high grades, $5 25@5 50. Corn quiet; mixed 46c; white held at 60c. Oats dull at 35c. Corn meal steady at $2 75. Hay dull; ordinary, $14@15; prime, $17@18; choice, $21 00. Pork fair; stronger at $9 50. Lard—Demand firm and market firm; tierce, $6 50@6 70; keg, $7 00@7 25. Bulkmeats scarce and firm; shoulders, loose, $3 25; packing, $3 00@3 75. Bacon scarce and firm; shoulders, $4 87½; clear rib, $5 62½; clear, $5 87½. Sugar cured hams in good demand at full prices; canvassed, 8¾@11c as in size. Whisky dull; Western rectified, $1 05@1 10. Coffee quiet but firm; ordinary to prime, Rio cargoes, 11½@15c. Sugar—Demand fair and market firm; inferior to good common, 6@6¼c; common to good, 6½@7c; yellow clarified, 7⅜@7⅝c. Molasses nominally unchanged. Rice quiet; Louisiana ordinary to choice, 6¼@6½c. Bran steady at 69c. Sight exchange on New York, ⅛c premium; sterling, 4·85.

Philadelphia—August 13.—Flour dull; Minnesota extra family, medium, $5 25; good, $5 50; choice, $5 75; Ohio family, good, new wheat, $5 25; winter wheat, patents, $5 75@6 25; Minnesota patent process, $6 50. Rye flour steady at $3 12½@3 25. Wheat firmer; western heated, rejected 80c@$1 00; No. 2 red, elevator, $1 07@1 07¼. Corn scarce and firm; No. 2, 47½c; high mixed, 48@49c. Oats steady; old dull; new western mixed, 34@34½c; white western, old, 35@36c. Provisions dull and unchanged. Butter quiet; creamery extra, 17@18c; New York State and Bradford county, Pa., extra, 14@16c; Western Reserve extra, 12@14c. Eggs dull and heavy; Western, 11c. Cheese steady; creamery, 5@5½c. Petroleum dull and heavy; refined, 6½c; crude, 5@5½c. Whisky steady; Western, $1 07. Receipts—Flour, 1,600 barrels; wheat, 168,000 bushels; corn, 43,000 bushels; oats, 5,500 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 149,000 bushels.

Last Call—Wheat firmer; No. 2 red, August, $1 07¾; September, $1 07⅝ bid, $1 07⅞ asked; October, $1 08⅝; November, $1 08¾ bid, $1 08⅞ asked. Corn firm; sailed mixed, August, 46¼c bid, 47c asked; September, 46¾c bid, 47c asked; October, 47¼c bid, 47½c asked; November, 46⅞c bid, 47c asked.

St. Louis—August 13.—Flour firm but not quotably higher. Wheat opened active and higher, the demand being chiefly for speculation, and closed lower; No. 2 red fall 96¾@97c cash; 97@97¼c closing; 96⅜c August; 96⅜@97c closing; 95¼c September; 96¼@95¼c closing; 96c October; 95¼@66⅝c all year; No. 3, 89⅜c. Corn inactive; No. 2 31@32c cash; 32@32¼c September; 32⅜@32⅝c October. Rye easier at 49½c. Whisky steady at $1 05. Pork higher at $8 80@8 95 f. o. b. Lard nominally higher at $5 50. Bulkmeats higher; cribs $4 40@4 45; clear $4 60@4 65. Bacon higher; cribs $5 00@5 05 September and cash. clear $5 30@5 35. Receipts—Flour, 6,000 barrels; wheat, 120,000 bushels; corn, 40,000 bushels; oats, 13,000 bushels; rye, 2,000 bushels; barley, none. Shipments—Flour, 9,000 barrels; wheat, 28,000 bushels; corn, 25,000 bushels; oats, 9,000 bushels; rye, 2,000 bushels; barley, none.

Cincinnati—August 13.—Cotton steady at 10⅞c. Flour steady but firm. Wheat stronger at 90@94c; receipts, 13,000 bushels; shipments, 26,000 bushels. Corn steady and in fair demand at 39@40c cash; 39c seller September. Oats unsettled and lower at 24@28c. Rye in good demand and prices a shade higher at 53@54c. Barley firmer and in fair demand; No. 2 fall 90@92c. Pork dull at $8 50. Lard firmer; current make held at $5 50. Bulkmeats moderately active and higher; shoulders $3 25@3 27½; short rib $4 50 cash, $4 50@4 62½ seller September; short clear $4 70. Bacon strong and higher at $3 90, $4 00, $4 90@4 95. Whisky dull at $1 04. Butter easier; fancy creamery 20c; prime Central Ohio 11@12c; choice dairy 16c; prime Western Reserve 13@14c. Linseed oil steady and unchanged at 65c.

Toledo—August 13.—Wheat weak; No. 3 white Wabash, $1 03; No. 1 white Michigan $1 02; amber Michigan spot 99½c; August 99c; September 98½c; No. 2 amber 97c; No. 2 red winter spot 99½c; August 99½c; September 98¾c; October 99c; No. 3 95½c; No. 3 Dayton and Michigan red 96c; western amber, 9½c; No 2 amber Illinois $1 00½. Corn steady; high mixed 38½c; No. 2 spot 38c; No. 2 white 42½c; rejected, 37½c. Rye—No. 2 53½c. Oats steady; No. 2 spot August 24¾c; No. 2 white 26c.

Close—Wheat weak; No. 2 red winter, August 98½c; September, 98c; October 98½c; western amber August 98½c; No 2 amber Illinois $1 00. Corn steady; No. 2 September, 37⅜c. Receipts—Wheat, 71,000 bushels; corn, 22,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 117,000 bushels.

Milwaukee—August 13.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat opened dull; advanced ¼c and closed dull; No. 1 Milwaukee hard $1 02; No. 2, 87c; August, 87c; September, 86½c; October, 86⅝c; No. 3, 78½c; No. 4, 73½c; rejected, 65c. Corn firmer; No. 2, 33⅜c. Oats steady and a shade firmer; No. 2, 23½c. Rye quiet but steady; No. 1, 48½@49c. Barley steadier; No. 2 spring and new spring 68c. Provisions quiet but firm. Mess pork quiet at $8 25 cash. Lard—Prime steam $5 45. Live hogs dull and nominal at $3 00@3 75. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 5c. Receipts—Flour, 3,500 barrels; wheat, 6,500 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 3,000 barrels; wheat, 20,000 bushels.

Louisville—August 13.—Cotton nominal at 11½c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; red and amber 90@93c. Corn quiet; white 44c; mixed 39c. Oats dull; new white 27c; mixed 25c. Rye quiet at 54c. Hay nominal. Pork strong and active at $10 00. Lard strong; choice leaf tierce $7 50; do. keg $8 50. Bulkmeats stronger at $3 37½, $4 62½@$4 87½ for loose. Bacon active and stronger at $3 87½, $4 95@5 35. Sugar cured hams 9@11c. Whiskey firm at $1 04.

Boston—August 13.—Flour steady; superfine Western $3 50@4 00; common extra $4 25@4 50; Wisconsin extra $4 25@5 00; Minnesota $4 75@6 00; winter wheat, Ohio and Michigan $5 00@5 75; Illinois and Indiana $5 00@6 00; St. Louis $5 50@6 00; Wisconsin and Minnesota patent process spring wheat $6 00@8 00; winter wheat $6 00@7 50. Corn quiet; mixed and yellow 49½@50c. Oats in moderate demand; old 39@34c; new 34@38c. Rye 68@70. Receipts—Flour, 11,000 barrels; corn, 25,000 bushels; wheat, 16,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 2,500 barrels; corn, 45,000 bushels.

Dry Goods.

New York, August 13.—Business moderate with commission houses and importers and the jobbing trade improves steadily. Cotton goods in steady but moderate demand, and agents' prices are unchanged. Prints in fair demand. Ginghams and dress goods doing well. Shawls and skirts more active. Men's wear woolens quiet and flannels and blankets in light request. Foreign goods in moderate demand.

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LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty,
Wednesday, August 13, 1879.

CATTLE.

The receipt of cattle for the past six days have been fair, the attendance of buyers good and the reports from the East favorable. Such an encouraging state of affairs has had the effect of advancing the prices in all grades of butchering cattle, and they have sold just as fast as they arrived at the advance. The quality of the cattle offered has been mostly common, but notwithstanding this fact the market has been active. We quote: Prime $4 75@5 00; fair to good $4 30@4 60; common $4 00@4 25; stockers $2 75@3 25.

SHEEP.

The market for sheep has also been quite active at an advance on all grades. Few strictly prime sheep were on sale, but the demand was good for the more inferior grades. The ruling prices for the past day or two may be seen from the following, which were among the sales made: One car prime, 104 lbs, at 4½c; 1 do, 100 lbs, $4 30; 1 do, 122 lbs, 4¾c; 1 do, 116 lbs, 4¾c. Good sheep, 90 and 100 lbs, fat and smooth, may be quoted at $3 90@4 25; fair, 80 and 85 lbs, $3 65@3 75; common, 70 and 75 lbs, 3@3½c. Lambs, as to quality, 4@5c.

HOGS.

The demand for hogs has been about up to the supply. Light weights have the preference among buyers. The ruling quotations are as follows: Philadelphias $3 70@3 80; Yorkers, $3 70@3 75; grassers, $3 40@3 60.

Union Live Stock Yards, Allegheny.

Office of The Pittsburgh Post,
Monday, August 11, 1879.

CATTLE.

The market to-day was active at an advance of from 10c to 15c over last Monday's prices. The Chicago bought cattle, however, cost 20 to 25c pei cwt more, so that the advance here did not cover the increased cost; and hence, drovers reported the market as having been unsatisfactory for the cattle in question. The Ohio and Pennsylvania cattle done well enough, as they did not cost any more, and brought an advance the same as the Chicagos, and it was pretty well demonstrated that the former cannot be sold in competition with the latter. Sales were made at 5¼@5½c for good to prime; 4½@5c for medium to fair and 3½@4c for common. Bulls ranged from 1¾c to 2¾c, and fat cows may be quoted at 2½@3c. Veals, 3@4c. Fresh cows, $20 to $35 per head.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The receipts of sheep were light and sales were rapidly effected at an advance of 15@20c ℔ cwt as compared with last Monday. The pens were cleared at an early hour. Sheep may be quoted at 3¼@4¼c ℔ ℔, and lambs at 4@5½c.

HOGS.

There was only a moderate business; prices weak and lower, ranging at $3 65@3 85 gross in a retail way. As soon as the hot weather is over butchers will want more hogs.

New York—August 13.—Beeves—Receipts, 3,820 head; quality only medium generally; demand strong; market active and firm; prices ¼c ℔ ℔ on all grades except extra shippers, for which there was no special call; 20 cars common and fair Texans 7@8c ℔ ℔; 15 cars Colorado and Texans 7¼@7¾c; poor to prime native steers 8½@10½c, very few going for less than 9c, to dress 56 lbs. None purchased for exportation, but 800 head were reserved for British markets. Shipments to-day and yesterday, 720 head live cattle and 840 quarters beef.

Sheep—Receipts, 8,600 head for two days; quick sales; very full prices, closing firm at $3 50@5 60 ℔ 100 lbs for sheep and $4 75@6 75 for lambs; exporters took 600 head at $5 40@5 60 ℔ 100 lbs; shipments, 400 head live sheep and 2,260 carcasses mutton.

Swine—Receipts for two days, 3,700 head; market firmer, with sales of fair western and State hogs alive at $3 95@4 00 ℔ 100 lbs and dressed at $4 90@5 40 ℔ 100 lbs.

St. Louis—August 13.—Cattle—Demand active and prices strong; supply of natives, shipping grades, still very light; good to choice heavy steers $4 70@4 90. do light $4 25@4 65; grass Texans $2 40@3 25; Indiana $2 75@3 50. Receipts, 2,100 head; shipments, 300 head.

Hogs high; Yorkers and Baltimores $3 60@3 70; packing $2 90@3 30; butchers to fancy $3 40@3 75. Receipts, 1,900 head; shipments, none.

Sheep steady and unchanged; fair to choice $2 75@3 75. Receipts, 500 head; shipments, 150 head.

Chicago—August 13.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports:

Hogs—Receipts, 9,000 head; shipments, 3,500 head; market generally higher; mixed packing $3 00@3 40; chiefly at $3 25; light 5c higher, $3 60@4 00; choice heavy higher, $3 45@3 75; closed rather tame.

Cattle—Receipts, 6,000 head; shipments, 1,300 head; market easier; export steers a fair supply at $4 80@5 35; good heavy $5 00@5 25; shipping grades quiet but steady at $3 90@4 75; bulk at $4 25@4 60; butchers' steady and unchanged; cows $1 50@4 60; bulls slow; western cattle easier; Colorado Texans $3 10@3 25; through Texans dull at $2 35@3 00.

Sheep unchanged.

Buffalo—August 13.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 2,329 head; consigned through 292 cars; market active and higher and a good attendance of purchasers; quality fair to extra; sales of choice to extra steers at $4 80@5 30; good shippers $4 50@4 75; fair to medium $4 10@4 40; light but choice $3 70@4 00. Best grades disposed of.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 3,500 head; receipts consigned through, 22 cars; market moderately active; prices unchanged; quality only fair; sales fair to good western sheep at $3 80@4 00; choice $4 20@4 75; Canada lambs $5 50@5 75; best grades disposed of.

Hogs—Receipts to-day, 3,155 head; consigned through, 22 cars; good demand at prices a shade advanced; offerings generally of good quality; sales Yorkers, good to choice, $3 70@4 00; grassers $3 30@3 55; medium and heavy grades $3 50@3 95; common to fair ends $3 00@3 25; all offerings disposed of.

Watertown—August 12.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 510 head. Market quiet with a fair amount of business, but butchers were unwilling to give anything above last week's prices; sales of choice at $7 12½; extra, $6 50@6 75; first quality, $5 75@5 25; second quality, $5 00@5 50; third quality, $3 87½@4 75.

Swine—Western fat, $4 50@4 62½.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 4,497 head, with less receipts. Market improved, and the decline of last week has been regained. Sales in lots at $2 00@3 50 each; extra, $4 00@4 75; spring lambs, $4 50@5 50. Veal calves, $2 50@4 00.

Baltimore—August 7.—Beef—Cattle market more active and prices a shade better; very best 5@5¼c; first quality 4½@5c; medium 3½@4¼c; ordinary 2¼@2⅞c; most sales from 3⅜@4¼c; receipts, 631 head; sales, 1,842 head.

Swine—Supply in excess of slow demand and prices tending downward. Receipts, 6,465 head. Quotation, 4¾@5⅜c.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 7,685 head. Quotations for sheep 3@4½c; lambs 3@5c.

Cincinnati—August 13.—Hogs dull; common $2 50@3 30; light $3 40@3 60; packing $3 35@3 55; butchers $3 60@3 70; receipts, 750 head; shipments, 860 head.

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THE WOOL MARKET.

Office of The Pittsburgh Post,
Wednesday, August 13, 1879.

This market remains decidedly dull and there is nothing doing here. The prices we give are merely nominal. No change whatever is expected for several weeks yet when the market is expected to be only tolerably active. Prices may be given as follows:

Fine washed	@33c
Fine unwashed	20@22c
Medium washed	33@34c
Medium unwashed	20@22c

Boston—August 13.—Medium wool in demand, and commands full prices; considerable inquiry for fine fleeces; Ohio fleeces 36c; medium No. 1 Ohio and Pennsylvania, 49c; Michigan and Wisconsin, 34@35c; medium and No. 1, 36@39c.

Philadelphia—August 12.—Wool—Improved demand and prices steady and slightly in buyers favor; Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX and above, 36@38c; X 36@38c; medium 38@40c; coarse 33@36c; New York, Michigan, Indiana and Western fine 34@36c; medium 38@40c; coarse 33@36c; combing, washed, 35@45½c; unwashed, 27@31c; Canada combings 36@38c; fine unwashed 23@25c; coarse and medium unwashed 25@30c; tub washed 35@40c.

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Mount Vernon, Westchester Co.,
March 22, 1876.

Dr. Giles—My Dear Sir: During the recent cold weather, on coming from my house to the court-room, my foot slipped and I fell heavily, striking my back against a large stone. Was lifted and carried to the house. My wife applied your Liniment all over my spine. The pain and discoloration disappeared, and next day was able to resume my duty on the bench.

I am, very truly,
Robert W. Edmonds,
Justice of the Peace.

Sold by all druggists. Send for pamphlet.

Dr. Giles,
120 West Broadway, N. Y.

Trial size 25 cents. Jos. Fleming, 84 Market street.

GREAT REDUCTION IN TEETH.

DR. QUINCY A. SCOTT,

39 FIFTH AVENUE,

Has reduced the price of his best Vulcanite Sets to $8, and warrants them superior to any made in the city. se9:d&W

THE OHIO CHILLED PLOW.

As a general purpose plow the Ohio Chilled has no equal. We warrant it to do good work and give entire satisfaction, both in sod and loose ground, with the same mold board, and to work equally well with two or three horses. We warrant the moldboard to be equal to any chilled moldboard made, and to scour in any soil where any other chilled plow will scour.

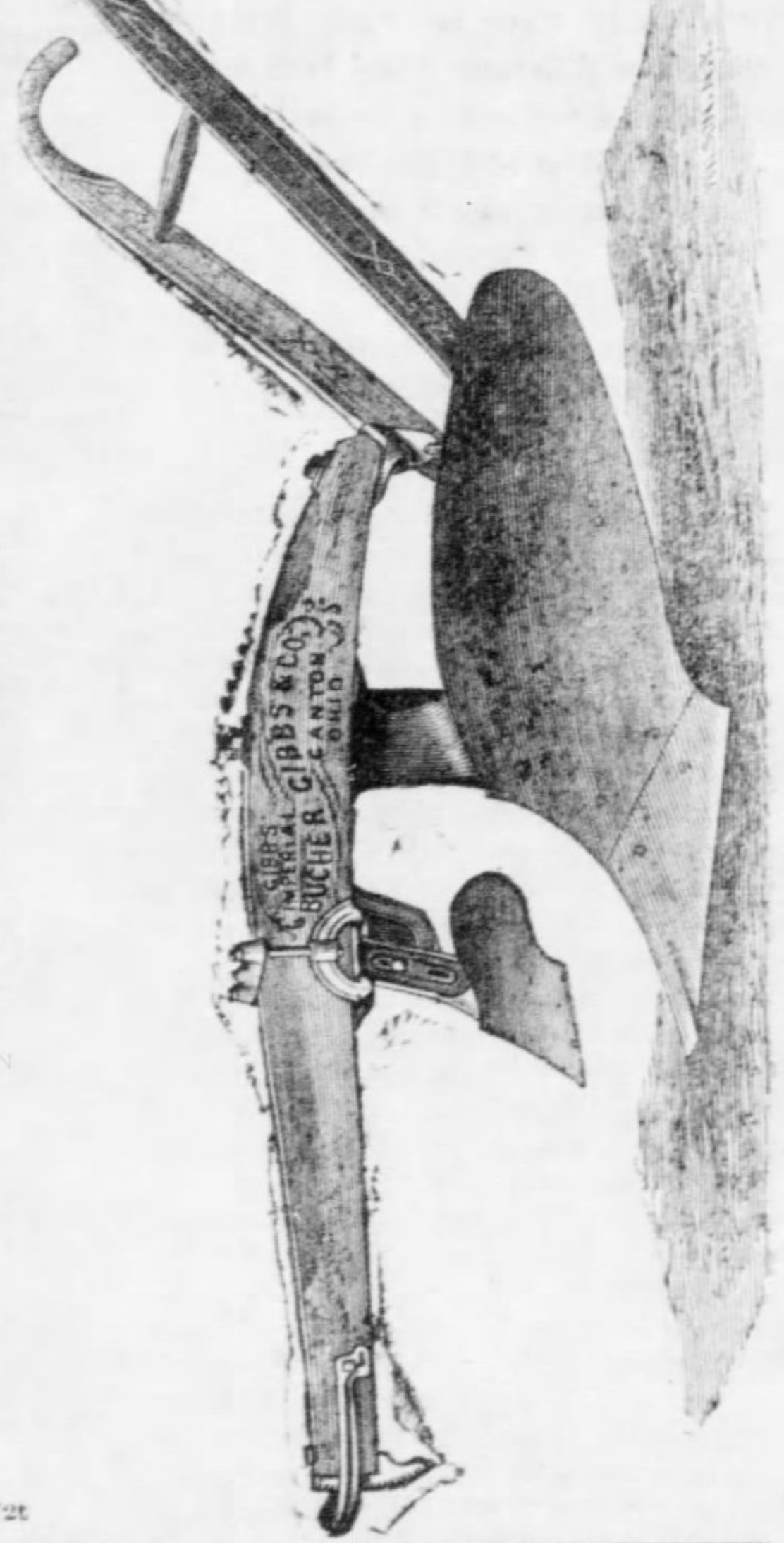
The price of the Ohio Chilled is as low as any well constructed plow of that kind can be sold; they are strong and well made, and when plows are sold at a less price it is at the expense of the plow. In the construction of the Ohio Chilled Plow great care and skill has been exercised to make a plow EQUAL to the IMPERIAL, and superior to all other chilled plows in the market. It is strong and durable, not liable to get out of order, every part can be easily renewed, and will last a life-time by replacing the parts as they wear out. By renewing the landside you also renew the front or cutting edge of the moldboard, without extra expense; the handles are securely fitted to their places by a malleable brace, which holds them firmly, preventing any in or outward strain; three-eighths bolts are used through the handles, leaving them nearly their full strength, obviating the necessity of boring one-third of the handle away so as to put in the rung, as is done in the usual way.

AGENTS WANTED IN UNOCCUPIED TERRITORY.

SCOBIE, HARRISON & PARKER,

GENERAL AGENTS FOR WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA,

125 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.



SPECIALTIES.

Buffalo Bone Super Phosphate.
Ohio Chilled Plows.
Aultman & Taylor Threshers.
McSherry Grain and Fertilizer Drills.
Adriance Single Reaper.
Timothy and Clover Seed. au16:W2t

RUPTURE.

I will apply a good strong Truss for Two Dollars.

Dr. Keyser, 240 Penn Avenue,
Opposite Christ's Church.

no18:eod&W

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DIED.

McGILVRAY—On Tuesday morning, August 12, 1879, at 2 o'clock, Susan E. McGilvray, in the forty-third year of her age.

FLINN—On Tuesday, August 12, 1879, at 8.20 P. M., Howard Galbraith, son of Wm. and Nancy Flinn, aged two years and seven months.

MADEIRA—On Saturday evening, August 9, 1879, at 9:20 o'clock, P. A. Madeira, in his seventy-eighth year.

BAKER—Monday morning August 11, 1879, at 5 o'clock, Sarah Jane, daughter of John A. and the late Mary Baker, in the fifteenth year of her age.

KIMMEL—On Monday afternoon, at 1:30 P. M., at the residence of his parents, corner Penn avenue and Ninth street, Oswald Joseph, son of Joseph and M. A. Kimmel, aged four years and nine months.

SCHREIBER—On Sunday afternoon, August 10th, 1879, at 2:30 o'clock, John Schreiber, in the fifty-ninth year of his age.

ROBINSON—On Monday morning August 11, 1879, Charles, son of Wm. G. and Mary E. Robinson, in the sixteenth year of his age.

LOOMIS—Sunday, August 10, 1879, at 9:30 P. M., at his residence, Twenty-second ward, Luke Loomis, in the eighty-sixth year of his age.

To Regulate the Liver.

Use only Sellers' Liver Pills, the best and only true Family Physic. Established over 50 years. They cure Headache, Biliousness, Costiveness, Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague, and all similar diseases, like magic. Get the right kind, Sellers' Liver Pills, 25 cents. Sold by druggists.

R. E. Sellers & Co.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Try Sellers' Vermifuge. [ap26:eow:W

A GOOD PLAN.

Anybody can learn to make money rapidly operating in Stocks, by the "Two Unerring Rules for Success," in Messrs Lawrence & Co.'s new circular. The combination method, which this firm has made so successful, enables people with large or small means to reap all the benefits of largest capital and best skill. Thousands of orders, in various sums, are pooled into one vast amount and *co-operated* as a *mighty whole*, thus securing to each shareholder all the advantages of the largest operator. Immense profits are divided monthly. Any amount, from $5 to $5,000, or more, can be used successfully. N. Y. *Baptist Weekly*, September 26th, 1878, says: "By the combination system $15 would make $75, or 5 per cent.; $50 pays $350, or 7 per cent; $100 makes $1,000, or 10 per cent. on the stock, during the month, according to the market." *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, June 29th: "The combination method of operating stocks is the most successful ever adopted." *New York Independent*, Sept. 12th: "The combination system is founded upon correct business principles, and no person need be without an income while it is kept working by Messrs. Lawrence & Co. *Brooklyn Journal*, April 29th: "Our editor made a net profit of $101.25 from $20 in one of Messrs. Lawrence & Co.'s combinations." New circular (mailed free) explains everything. Stocks and bonds wanted. Government bonds supplied. Lawrence & Co., Bankers, 57 Exchange Place, N. Y. my31:13tW-8

OLD TEA HOUSE.

TEAS, A SPECIALTY.

PICNIC GOODS!

READY FOR USE.

Libby, McNeil & Libby's Corned Beef, 2 ℔ cans 32c, 4 ℔ cans 64c, 6 ℔ cans	95c
Beef Tongue, 2 ℔ cans, per can	85c
Pickled Lambs' Tongues, per jar	45c
Pickled Oysters (Shriver's), per jar	70c
Cove Oysters (full weight), 12 cans for	$1 00
Lunch Ham, per can 35c, 3 for	1 00
Lunch Tongue, per can	40c
Eagle Brand Condensed Milk, per can	23c
French Sardines, 8 cans for	$1 00
Boston Baked Beans, per can	20c
Boned Chicken and Boned Turkey, each per can	60c

J. R. JENKINS, 28 FIFTH AVENUE,
eod Pittsburgh, Pa.

Fleming Bros of Pittsburgh, Pa., are the sole proprietors of the genuine

DR. C. McLANE'S

Liver Pills & Vermifuge.

Buyers should always look for their signature as above; it is on every box or vial of the genuine. The market is full of imitations of the name McLANE, spelled differently, but having same pronunciation.

PROF. SCHEM'S HISTORY OF

THE WAR IN THE EAST,

Or the conflict between Russia and Turkey, is the LIVE book for LIVE Agents. Has 700 octavo pages, 100 Engravings of Battles, Fortresses, Generals, &c., &c. Price, $3.00. Terms unequaled. Agents Wanted. H. S. Goodspeed & Co., New York, or Cincinnati, Ohio. de1:eowlyW

SALESMEN WANTED $125 A Month and Expenses selling to DEALERS SAMPLES FREE. Send 3c. STAMP to insure answer. S. FOSTER & CO., Cincinnati, O. CIGARS

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ESTABLISHED - - 184

OLD COUNTRY TEA HOUSE!

—} Sign of Giant Teapot Steaming. {—

WM. HASLAGE,

18 DIAMOND,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

TEA PRESENTS!

GREAT ATTRACTION!

SPLENDID DISPLAY!

Just received, 20 cases of Imported Fancy Goods, to give away to Tea customers, comprising Fancy Bohemian Vases, Ruby Vases, Silver Floss Vases, Fancy Decorated Toilet Sets, 20 varieties Chinese Teapots, very fancy, 6 sizes Chinese and Japanese Vases, Chinese Pekoe Dishes, and 100 Chinese and Japanese curiosities given to Tea customers. Outside of these beautiful presents, we defy any house in the trade to give you better Tea for the money. You save at least 30 per cent. by buying your Teas at the Old Country Tea House. Call and examine for yourselves. Samples of our Teas given; no charge.

40 CENTS.

Our 40c Teas are better than 50c Teas by other houses. Try them and be convinced. We mean what we say.

CIGARS.

We have now on hand one of the best and largest stock of Cigars in the city. These goods were received last week from one of the largest and best manufactories in the United States. Having bought a large quantity for cash, we beg to inform our patrons that these Cigars will be sold at the lowest wholesale prices, by the box of 50 or 100 only.

CHEWING TOBACCO.

Louisville Black Navy, ½s, per lb	45c
Louisville Black, long tens	40c
Louisville Bright Navy, ½s, per lb	50c
Louisville Bright Navy, ⅛s, per lb	50c
Louisville Bright Navy, ½s, double thick	50c
Louisville Bright Pocket Pieces	50c
Fine Cut (Board of Trade)	80c
Lorrillard's Tin Tag, in boxes, each	3c

CHEESE.

Imported Swiss Cheese, per lb	38 c
Imported Sap Sago Cheese, per cake	12½c
Imported Edam Cheese, each	$1 10
Imported Grated Parmasson Cheese, bottle	50 c
Imported Pineapple Cheese, each	$1 25
Young America Cheese, each	50 c
Goshen Cheese, per lb	9 c
Ohio Swiss Cheese, per lb	14 c
5 lbs and upwards, per lb	13 c
Lower figures by the whole Cheese.	
N. Y. State Limburg Cheese	12 c

IMPORTED ALES, PORTER & STOUT

Bass & Co. London Pale Ale, pints, per bottle, 22c; per dozen, $2 25; quarts, per bottle, 38c; per dozen, $4 00.

Lane & Co. India Ale, pints, per bottle, 22c; per dozen, $2 25.

Lane & Co. Stout, pints, per bottle, 22c; per dozen, $2 22.

Allsopp's India Ale, quarts, per bottle, 38c; per dozen, $4 00.

Boston Ginger Ale, 15c per bottle, $1 70 per dozen.

Belfast Ginger Ale, 18c per bottle, $2 00 per dozen.

East India Ale, pints, per bottle, 15c; per dozen, $1 50.

MILWAUKEE BEER.

Milwaukee Beer, pints, 12c per bottle, $1 20 per dozen; quarts, 17c per bottle, $1 75 per doz. Full allowance made for empty bottles when returned.

Seltzer Water.

Genuine Imported Seltzer Water, 16c per jug, $1 75 per dozen. Lower prices on larger lots.

CONDENSED MILK.

Swiss Brand Condensed Milk, 1 lb can 20c, our own importation.

WAX CANDLES.

Just received, 50 cases Extra Wax Candles, all sizes, only 25c per lb; 6 lb boxes, 23c per lb; case lots at lower figures.

BASKETS.

No. 1 Bushel (Potato) Basket, 30c each, $3 per dozen.

No. 1 (Potato) Round Baskets, 30c each, $3 per dozen.

No. 1 Round Split Baskets, 30c each, $3 per dozen.

FOR SALE!

Large empty packages, consisting of Flour Barrels, Sugar Barrels, Prune Tierces, Ham Tierces, &c., which we will close out at low prices.

OLD COUNTRY TEA HOUSE,

Wm. Haslage,

No. 18 Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.